

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## THE VICTORY IN THE CRIMEA.

BRITISH impatience is satisfied at last. The people have had their hearts in their work since the first commencement of hostilities against Russia. The glorious victory of the Alma, and those which have in all probability succeeded it, will convince them that the Government, and everyone embarked in the cause—from the Generalissimo, to the meanest soldier in the ranks—have been quite as much in earnest as themselves. Captious critics—with a licence which proves that we are a free, and with an ardour which shows that we are a bold and high-spirited nation—may have found fault with delays and preparations that were necessary to render failure impossible and success magnificent; but all the while the responsible Governments of Great Britain and France were steadily pursuing their great object, and equipping the most splendid armament that the world has ever seen. The result has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. Instead of a tedious siege—protracted late into the winter, and trying the health as well as the temper of the besiegers—a series of pitched battles has done the work in a few days. Never before was a position stormed and carried with such gallantry and devotion. Never did Allies combine in a juster cause; never did nations associate for objects so utterly untainted with selfish and unworthy policy. It is a fitting conclusion to say that never did success so rapidly and so completely reward them. In the records of all

time, the 14th of September—the day when the Allied armies landed in the Bay of Kalamita—will be memorable, not only for the actual achievements of which it was the precursor, but for its large and beneficial influence upon the future history of civilisation. France and England may exclaim with Cæsar, but with a grander justification—"We came—we saw—we conquered!" They have vindicated the public law of Europe; they have signally punished a gigantic aggressor; they have read a useful lesson to foul ambition; and, with the conquest of the Crimea, and the restriction of Russia within her proper limits, which we may expect as the inevitable consequence, they have inaugurated a new era of peace and progress, not only for themselves, but for the nations of Central and Eastern Europe; all of which have too long been exposed to decay and ruin in the dark and deadly shadow of the Russian Empire.

At the time at which we write, full details of the events in the Crimea are still wanting. We trust to be able to supply them before our journal goes to press. We shall not in this place attempt to recapitulate them, even in so far as they are known. It is sufficient to refer to them as deeds of arms unsurpassed by any of the gallant achievements of either Frenchmen or Englishmen in the days now happily gone by, when they were foemen worthy of the prowess of each other. The recital of those events will call a glow of honest pride into the cheek of every man in both nations to whom the fame of his country is dear, and will make millions of hearts throb with generous enthu-

siasm. There is no longer any jealousy between France and England; emulation has succeeded in the minds of both. The talismanic syllables of "Alma" and "Sebastopol," that will be inscribed hereafter on the banners of both armies, will strengthen their great alliance, and will be words of good omen in every household. France and her magnanimous ruler have even more reason to be satisfied than Great Britain. It is not only the remembrance of Waterloo that has been deprived of the sting that it once had to wound the susceptibility of France; but "Moscow" is a name that will no longer grate harshly upon the ears of a high-minded people. Nobly has France effaced the remembrance of both. In the bloody fields of the Crimea she has signally avenged herself of her former opponents: of Great Britain, by forgetting the unhappy feuds of less enlightened times, and by fighting and conquering with her in the purest of causes; and of Russia, by showing the Russian people that though frost and snow, and the rigour of the elements may, perhaps, conquer the armies of France, all the might of all the armies of Russia which have the courage to face her, is powerless against the courage, the discipline, and the patriotism of Frenchmen.

Satisfactory as the progress of events must be considered with reference to the future progress of the war, the public will not be in the least degree surprised to learn that a similar blow has been simultaneously struck in the Baltic. The Czar has been too long guided by the blind impulses of his revenge and ambition to be



LLLOYD'S MERCHANTS' ROOM.—READING THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY ON THE ALMA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



coerced into peace even by such deadly thrusts as have been given in the Crimea. One grand blow has been struck; but it requires another to finish him. Sebastopol, it appears, is not yet taken; but awaiting that event, which we look upon as certain to occur ere the lapse of many days, we trust that the Allies are simultaneously preparing to "strike home" in the Baltic. If not at Cronstadt itself—which is by no means impossible, after the easy demolition of Bomarsund, and with the impetus which our brave sailors will derive from the shouts of victory that are now ringing into their joyous ears from the Black Sea—it should be aimed at the forts and arsenals of Sveaborg and Helsingfors. The naval power of the Czar must be utterly destroyed. Not only must he be taught that Russia is not and will not be permitted to become a great naval power, but he must be taught to tremble for his capital and for his throne. The loss of a province will not be enough to punish so mighty and so obstinate an offender. He cannot himself believe that the Allies will stop short in the work of victory. Their path is clear before them. The blood of the brave soldiers and sailors of Great Britain and France which has been shed in consequence of his rapacity cries aloud for vengeance. Individual men may refrain from punishing a fallen foe; but in the case of an empire like Russia, the Allies must keep on punishing until they are assured that the enemy and disturber has actually fallen, and that he has not resources in men, or money, or opportunities, to re-assume the offensive position which it has cost so much trouble and blood to destroy. Mercy, for the mere sake of being, or appearing to be, merciful, would, in such a case as that of Nicholas, be cruelty in disguise. The tears and groans of widows and orphans—to say nothing of the apparently meaner considerations involved in all the personal hardships and calamities, and the pecuniary costs of the struggle—demand that the Czar shall not only be defeated in his present attempt to subjugate his neighbours, but that he shall be so effectually humbled and punished as to render it both physically and morally impossible that he or his immediate successors (for we anticipate that his own reign will not be a very long one) shall attempt a similar infraction of public right for half a century at the least. As one of the means to the attainment of this end, the Crimea must not only be conquered, but must be declared independent of his rule. Whether it shall be erected into a semi-independent State, under the joint protectorate of Great Britain, France, and the Ottoman Porte, is a question for future consideration; but it may be taken for granted that it never, under any circumstances, will be allowed to remain in the possession, or under the control of, Russia. The Crimea—if not Bessarabia and Georgia also—is a "material guarantee" for the pacific behaviour of the Czar that all Europe is interested in exacting, and which Great Britain and France will assuredly not fail to insist upon.

In the meantime, while waiting for the capture of CRONSTADT, or, if that be impracticable, for the demolition of SVEABORG and HESLINGFORS—without attempting which, we think the gallant Baltic fleet would be ashamed to come home—the people of Great Britain and France, in the midst of their rejoicings, will render heartfelt thanks to Him in whose hands are the issues of battle, that the evil-doer has received a signal discomfiture, and that the prospects of a speedy and permanent peace have been so greatly increased by the victory which their arms have achieved. They will remember in their thanksgivings that PEACE was their abject in going to war—that their interests are not those of a sect, or a party, or a dynasty, or one particular corner of Europe, but of the whole human race; and that they advocate the principles of right and justice which are the original elements of all religions, whether Christian or Mahomedan, and upon which human society is founded. In this cause they will look for still greater victories, and will not, with the blessing of Heaven, relax in their efforts, until they are enabled to "turn their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks," by such a re-adjustment of the European Commonwealth as shall not permit the weak to be at the mercy of the strong; but which shall consolidate the whole, by justice and equity, by mutual forbearance, and by the recognition of the great fact, that the very diversity of nations and races may be made their best bond of union, by the interchange of ideas, the complications of a civilising commerce, and the teachings of the Gospel of Peace.

#### LLOYD'S.—NEWS OF THE WAR.

LLOYD'S ROOMS, in the Royal Exchange, are, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, the resort of merchants, shipowners, shipbrokers, and underwriters. Here, all intelligence of things political, as well as maritime, is early known; and the excitement to see the second edition of the morning papers, or to scan the evening journals, is most amusing. In the Merchants'-room at Lloyd's all the daily newspapers, the foreign journals, and most of our provincial papers, are to be found; and to the tables the subscribers to the Rooms flock to sit and read the news; and, as the time approaches for the "second editions" of the leading daily papers to be posted in the Rooms, the number of readers is generally considerable; and, when the attendants affix the slips, cut from the foreign papers, on small boards, and place them on desks, the crowding to catch a glimpse at the "latest intelligence" is very exciting: everyone being eager to see, there is an unusual amount of endeavours of tall men to peep over little ones, of pushing to obtain glimpses between heads and hats, or sidelong glances at the newspapers. About four o'clock in the afternoon is the scene of the greatest excitement: the evening journals are then posted up; there are several copies of each displayed, and great is the struggle to get the first of the "Special Intelligence," or the very last from "Our own Correspondent." This scene we have depicted in the Engraving upon the preceding page.

**THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.**—Persons who have had charge of the Russian prisoners in this country state that the officers amongst them are a very different class of persons from military or naval officers who have been sent to this country by the Czar. The latter are highly educated, and make a favourable impression of the civilisation of Russia. The former are very inferior as respects education.

**THE CZAR'S PATERNAL SYSTEM.**—There are great complaints from Poland of the scarcity of labourers for the harvest. Amongst others, a German, who has purchased land in the vicinity of Wloclawek, states that he and all his neighbours have had splendid crops; of which, however, the greater part have been left to rot in the fields, in consequence of the universal want of labourers in Poland. This gentleman went into Prussia lately to hire workmen; but none would engage except on condition that he would procure exemption for them from the annoyance of the Russian passport system, and pay them a silver rouble (between three and four shillings) per diem. This inability of the agriculturists in Poland to house their crops, and the consequent destruction of grain, may have led to the Czar's prohibition of the export of corn to Austria. The want of labourers is attributable to the forced levies for the recruiting of the army. That measure tells in two ways: it takes some labourers from the harvest field to carry muskets, and it frightens others out of the country.

#### THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

(Continued from Supplement, page 334.)

##### ALLEGED CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Duke of Newcastle's caution to the public, in the *London Gazette* Extraordinary of September 30, "against expecting any details for several days," respecting the proceedings in the Crimea, was evidently much wanted. After all the instances they had witnessed, from time to time, of the unscrupulous manner in which stockjobbers use the telegraph on such occasions, the people of England and of France allowed themselves to be deluded into a "fool's paradise" for several days, by certain mysterious despatches from Lord Raglan, stating that Sebastopol had fallen, which were always to come to hand, but never arrived. The first announcement of the important victory was on last Saturday afternoon, when the following circumstantial account of the great event was given in a despatch from Vienna:—

Vienna, Saturday, September 30. Authentic advices from Bucharest state that a great battle has been fought, which ended in the victory of the Allies, and the taking of Sebastopol. The steamer which carried this news from the Crimea to Constantinople communicated it to another steamer bound from Constantinople to Varna, whence the glorious tidings were forwarded to Omer Pacha. The latest authentic advices from Constantinople, dated the 23rd of September, received this morning, confirm the battle and victory of the Allies near Sebastopol. Further details are still wanting.

Vienna, Saturday, September 30. The evening *Lloyd's* says that the Turkish Embassy has just received the intelligence that the garrison of Sebastopol, with all its matériel and the whole fleet have surrendered. Permission was afterwards given for the garrison to withdraw, but was declined, the Russians begging to remain prisoners of war.

The evening *Wanderer* publishes a despatch, dated Odessa, 27th Sept. It says:— "The battle before Sebastopol commenced on the 22nd. A decision was expected on the 23rd. The Russian losses are already very considerable. One General and two Colonels are killed. General Chumutoff is wounded."

Another despatch apparently confirms another private despatch, to the effect that Fort Constantine was taken upon the 24th; whereupon the garrison of Sebastopol surrendered on the 25th.

In France the false news arrived also on Saturday, but no one entertained the slightest doubt of its truth. The stock-jobbing device was greedily swallowed by all classes. A courier was dispatched with the news to the Emperor, at Boulogne, and he told the French Army that Sebastopol was taken.

For several days the hoax was kept up. On Sunday the Turkish Minister in London received a despatch from Omer Pacha, in which it is stated "Sebastopol has been taken," and a despatch was received in Paris with the same news from the Turkish commander.

Paris, Sunday Evening. A Turkish despatch from Omer Pacha announces that Sebastopol has been taken, with all its war matériel and fleet.

The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but preferred remaining prisoners of war. The English Ambassador at Vienna confirms the capture. The French Three per Cents have risen to 76f. 60c.

On Monday the *Moniteur* gave the following despatch from Vienna, which was copied into all the London papers, no one doubting the authenticity of the information. The *Moniteur* said, the French Government had not then received direct and official news of the taking of Sebastopol; but that the French Minister at Vienna had addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following despatch:—

Vienna, October 2nd, 11.30. Count Buol communicates to me this instant the following despatch, addressed by the Imperial agency at Bucharest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, dated Bucharest, Sept. 30, at six o'clock p.m.

"This day, at noon, there arrived from Constantinople a Tartar, the bearer of despatches for Omer Pacha."

"As the latter is at Silistria, the despatches had to be forwarded to him."

"This Tartar announces the taking of Sebastopol. According to his account 18,000 Russians were killed, and 22,000 made prisoners. Fort Constantine was destroyed, and the other forts, with 200 guns taken. Six Russian vessels had been sunk."

"Prince Menschikoff had retired with the remaining vessels into the interior of the port, and had announced to the Commanders of the Allied forces that he would blow them up if the attack continued. Six hours had been given him for reflection, inviting him to surrender in the name of humanity."

"A French General and three Russian Generals, all wounded, had arrived at Constantinople. That city will be illuminated for ten consecutive days."

"Neither Count Coronini nor Dervish Pacha, nor the other Consulates, have received despatches from Constantinople. These despatches are probably in the packet addressed to Omer Pacha, and cannot, consequently, reach Silistria before to-morrow at noon."

The *Moniteur* went on to say that Baron Hubner had been charged by Count Buol to address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the most sincere congratulations of the Cabinet of Vienna on the brilliant successes obtained by our troops in the Crimea.

As the accounts from all quarters, though differing in points of detail, agreed most remarkably in the main facts, the universal belief was that Sebastopol had fallen. In Paris the artillerymen were stationed at the guns in front of the Invalides, with lighted matches, ready to fire as soon as the official news came. The compositors in the Imperial printing-office were not allowed to go home lest they might be wanted to assist in publishing the despatches from Marshal St. Arnaud.

On Wednesday people began to doubt. The story about the Tartar who had arrived with despatches to Omer Pacha, was not found to hang well together. No official news had arrived, and it was, therefore, concluded by many that the whole of the circumstantial narrative was a stock-jobbing invention.

The following despatch from Berlin, which was received on Tuesday afternoon, threw some doubt on the previous reports, but it was soon discovered to be incorrect as to date:—

Berlin, Tuesday, October 3. A telegraphic despatch, received here direct from St. Petersburg, says that Prince Menschikoff telegraphed on the 26th September, that he had withdrawn his troops, unmolested, from before Sebastopol, towards Bagtchisarai, to await reinforcements from Kertsch and Perakop.

The Prince added, that up to the 26th, Sebastopol had not been attacked.

A moment's reflection showed that reports sent from the extremity of the Crimea on the 26th September, by the way of St. Petersburg, could not have been received at Berlin on Oct. 2. The movement of the Russian army announced in the despatch alluded to, could, therefore, only refer to the movement of Prince Menschikoff to meet the Allied armies; and, from the tone of the despatch, it is evident that, at the moment the report was drawn up by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, no encounter had taken place between the armies. Supposing the report to be correct as to facts, the most probable cause of the error was in making the 26th appear to be the day on which the despatch was sent off, whereas it must have been the day on which it arrived at St. Petersburg; the news it contained coming down no further probably than the 18th or 19th, up to which time no attack had taken place.

A despatch dated Odessa, of the 25th ult., states that "several battles had taken place in the Crimea, in some of which the artillery of the fleets shared;" that "Prince Menschikoff had left the Alma, and fallen back towards the heights of the Katcha;" that "he had been joined by General Chomutoff coming from Kertsch, with 6000 foot and a regiment of Cossacks;" and that "on the 22nd there had been a battle, the decision of which was expected on the 23rd, and in which the Russian loss had been considerable; one General and two Colonels having been killed, and General Chomutoff wounded."

The following despatches from Bucharest, of the 28th ult., confirm the Russian report:—

Bucharest, September 28. Perfectly authentic intelligence has been received that Prince Menschikoff was attacked on the 22nd by the Allied forces in the plain of Katalan, on the Katcha. After a sanguinary battle, which lasted some hours, the Russians, being totally defeated, fled, and were pursued to the intrenchments before Sebastopol.

On the 23rd of September the Allies took all the fortifying on the right bank (Fort Constantine side) of the port of Sebastopol, and the rumour was spread that Sebastopol itself had surrendered.

On Wednesday the *Times* published the following despatch, but it will be noted that no new or official authority is given for what is called—

##### DECISIVE INTELLIGENCE.

We have received from our Correspondent at Vienna (by Submarine and European Telegraph) the following despatch:—

"On the 23rd Fort Constantine was destroyed by the Allies, and Fort

Alexander taken. On the 24th, all the redoubts and forts around Sebastopol, all the batteries, and the Arsenal, were in the hands of the Allies. The flags of the Allies were hoisted on the tower of the Church of St. Vladimir. It is believed that the day on which Prince Menschikoff surrendered at discretion was the 26th. It is said that the remainder of the Russian fleet is safe in the hands of the Allies. The Turkish army will at once cross the Danube into Bessarabia."

This glorious intelligence is thus confirmed by way of Paris:—

"A private telegraphic despatch states that, at the end of a second battle gained by the Allies, they bombarded Fort Constantine, the Citadel, and the fleet, all of which surrendered. The Russians have lost 18,000 men in killed and wounded, and 2000 prisoners. Six ships of the line and Fort Constantine have been destroyed."

On Thursday all doubt was set at rest as to the true character of the Tartar despatch. From official information received on that day it was ascertained that up to the 28th ult. Sebastopol was not in the hands of the Allies, and that, consequently, all the previous circumstantial announcements of the fall of that fortress which had appeared for the four days were pure fictions. The substance of that intelligence was that on the 28th the Allies were in position at Balaklava, about eight or ten miles south of Sebastopol, and a favourable point for landing the siege-train, &c.; that the Russians had destroyed their own fortress of Anapa, on the point of the Circassian coast nearest to the Crimea, and that its garrison were proceeding to reinforce Prince Menschikoff's army; and that Prince Menschikoff was in the field with 20,000 men. Although this news is not such as the previous accounts would warrant us in anticipating, yet it may be considered as certain that it was not the consequence of any reverse suffered by the Allies, who were about to march immediately on Sebastopol.

FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 5th.

A despatch from the French Minister at Vienna has been posted up at the Bourse denying the fall of Sebastopol.

The Austrian Consul at Odessa writes, under date of Sept. 29th, as follows:—

"The Allies renewed fighting on the 25th and 27th. They were on the Belbek, ten wersts from Sebastopol."

"English vessels had brought 300 Russian wounded to Odessa."

"Under date of 30th September, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe writes from Constantinople that the Allied armies had established a basis of operations at Balaklava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march on Sebastopol."

"The *Agamemnon* and other English vessels were in the port of Balaklava, where there was every facility for landing siege artillery."

"Prince Menschikoff held the field with 20,000 men, awaiting reinforcements."

On Thursday afternoon an extraordinary edition of the *London Gazette* was published, the contents of which we subjoin:—

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary.)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

War Department, October 5.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a letter of which the following is a copy, enclosing, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

Foreign-Office, October 5, 1854, 10½ a.m.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated September 30, 9½ p.m., and purporting to have been forwarded from Bucharest by her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on September 30, 3½ p.m., and containing accounts from the Crimea. I am, &c., E. HAMMOND.

Colonel Mundy, &c., &c., &c.

Translation of the Exact Copy of a Telegraphic Despatch, received October 5, 10 a.m., and transmitted by the Agent of England in Wallachia, at Bucharest, the 30th of September, 1854, 3½ p.m.

Lord Stratford, Constantinople, to Lord Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, London.

September 30, 1854, at 9½ p.m.

The Allied armies established their basis of operations at Balaklava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol. The *Agamemnon* and other vessels of war of the Allies were in the port of Balaklava. There were facilities there for disembarking the battering train.

It is stated that Prince Menschikoff was in the field at the head of 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that the fortified place of Anapa has been burnt by the Russians; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convoy of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English detachment.

The *Banshee*, bearer of this news, left the Crimea on the evening of the day before yesterday.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Along with the above the Government received a despatch communicated to them by the Austrian Minister, from a Russian source, dated Odessa the 28th, containing intelligence from the Crimea to the 27th. It states that a series of sanguinary conflicts were taking place on the Belbek from the 25th to the 27th, when the steamer left, with what result was not known up to the latest date. If, however, as is stated by Lord Stratford, the Allies were at Balaklava on the 28th, they could not have been fighting on the Belbek on the previous day, unless the invading force had been previously divided. A straight line drawn between these two places (which are about twelve or thirteen English miles apart) would fall close to Sebastopol, and the armies would have to traverse a greater distance than could be accomplished in a day's march. If, however, the Russian account be true, it would almost necessarily follow that the Allies must have forced the Russians to retreat into Sebastopol, or at all events, forced their position on the Belbek. Nothing is said as to the arrival of the 20,000 reserve troops, which were to reach the Crimea about the 22nd. They may possibly have formed the nucleus of the army at Balaklava.

It may perhaps be well to add that Sebastopol is believed to be almost undefended on the south side, and that it is from that side that it is supplied with water.

##### THE DIVERSION IN BESSARABIA.

The news from Rustchuk of the 24th ult. confirms the statements already given regarding the proposed diversion in Bessarabia. At the above date all the roads of Bulgaria running towards the Black Sea were covered by marching troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Many thousands of waggons were required to convey the provisions, munitions, and matériel. The troops were supplied with double rations; but, as a counter-balance, were required to double their marches. Omer Pacha gave orders that the march should be sufficiently rapid to ensure the arrival of the troops on the coast by the time of the return of the transport ships from the Crimea, in order that the embarkation should commence immediately, and the transport be effected at a favourable season.

A letter from Galatz of Sept. 21, in the *Lloyd* of Vienna, says:—

There appears not to be any doubt that Omer Pacha intends to strike a blow at the Russians concentrated at Ismail. He will not, however, commence his march on Bessarabia until he hears of the capture of Sebastopol.

##### THE WAR IN ASIA.

At present, while the public attention is concentrated upon the Crimea, few persons trouble themselves about what is going on in Asia. The news from that quarter is not encouraging. The latest despatch from Trebizond, via Constantinople, of the 16th ult., is as follows:—

General Andronikoff, with a superior force, had fortified himself at Urzugheti. The condition of the Ottoman army on the Tschuruskou was unsatisfactory. The Governor of Kars remains active. The Russian outposts had advanced to Utschiklissar again, interrupting the communications with Persia. A second caravan, with 3000 horses, had been intercepted. Schamyl has abandoned the attack upon Tiflis, appearing resolved to co-operate with the Allies on the Circassian coast.

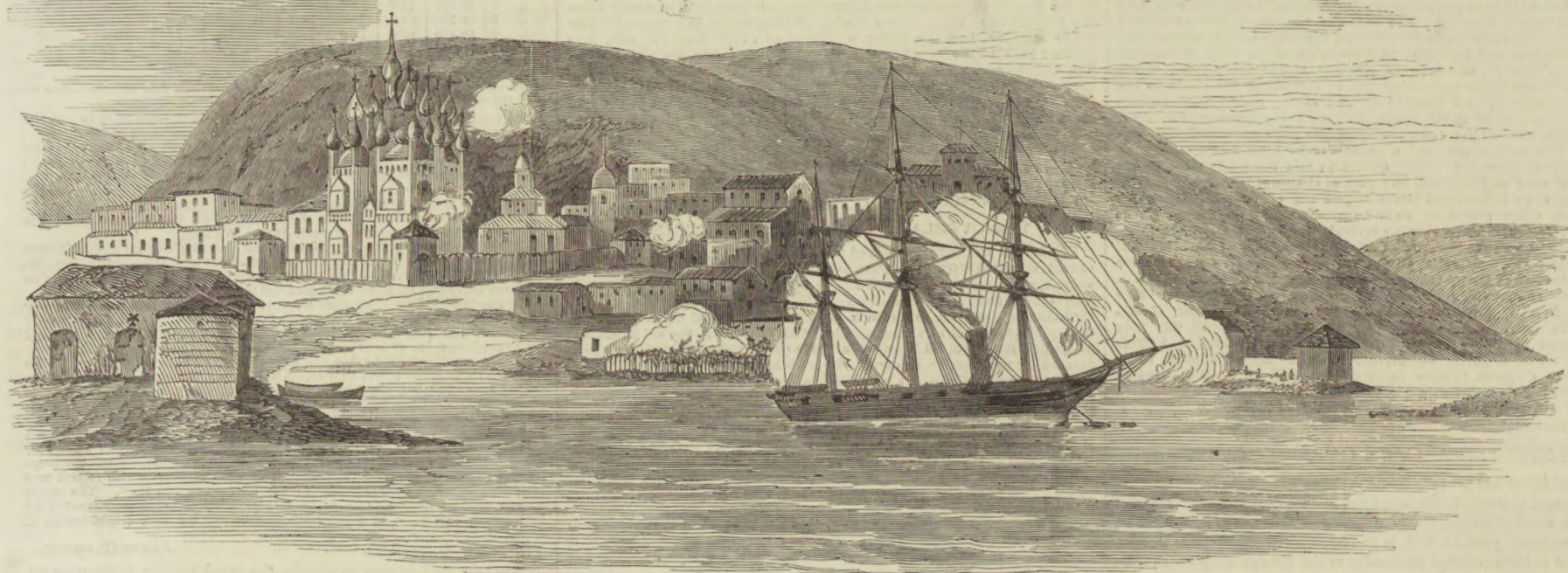
The following extract from the *Lithographic News Sheet* of Vienna gives a more favourable view of affairs:—

According to the last accounts which have been received from the theatre of war in Asia, and which come down to the 17th, the Russians are concentrating themselves at Tiflis. The question is whether all the efforts they are making will succeed in preventing the followers of Schamyl from leaving the mountains, as the operations of that chief are vigorously supported by the Turkish army, which has been re-organised.



**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Mr. Pepper, the managing director of this institution, is about to set a laudable example to the charitably disposed by devoting the receipts of Thursday evening, the 12th inst. to the assistance of the widows and orphans of the brave men who have lost their lives in the present campaign in the East. The subject of the war derives additional interest at this establishment from the fact that several objects are now daily exhibited which have especial reference to it. Amongst these is a model of Sebastopol, very ingeniously and skillfully executed by Sergeant Falkland and Corporal Thomas, and a picture of the same place in the Dissolving Views. In addition to these attractions, it should be stated that Mr. Pepper is now lecturing on the "Munitions of War."





H.M.S. "MIRANDA" DESTROYING THE CITY OF KOLA, THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIAN LAPLAND.

## THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly recorded the recent operations of her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, in the White Sea. We have since received from a Correspondent the two accompanying Sketches. One represents the commencement of an action, which ended in the entire destruction of Kola, an important city, the capital of Russian Lapland. The other Sketch shows the capture of two Russian schooners and four luggers—the latter destroyed by us, as being unnavigable to England; but the schooners, together with a third, captured by the *Miranda* some time previously, are now on their passage to England. The Bay is picturesque and snug, about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the river Kola.

The *Miranda* has had three months of unremitting work within the Arctic Circle in the White Sea. The Russian coast in that sea is completely at our mercy, except Archangel, for the present, that being protected by a bar which the *Miranda* could not pass. Some of the places she called at had the temerity to fire on the English flag, and, of course, paid the penalty. This ship, during the eighty days she was in the White Sea, anchored forty-eight times; and while under way and at anchor has boarded 375 ships and vessels, showing the immense trade that will be lost to Russia in consequence of the war with England. Only three were captured, and those fell to the *Miranda*, and are on their way home, laden with flour, fish, and oil, as above-mentioned. Russia has sustained a severe loss by the destruction of Kola, described by the Russian Admiral Suktes as the celebrated capital of Russian Lapland, which, under Peter the Great, became a fortified city, and which in 1809 was visited by the English, who sent in two gun-boats to destroy two vessels, but who made no direct attack on the town. Captain Lyons has visited it in 1854, made a direct attack upon the town, and expunged it from the list of capitals; having had thirty miles of a difficult river to navigate, five miles of which are laid down in the chart as unnavigable. The river in some places is so narrow as scarcely to admit of the ship swinging, with a current running of seven knots an hour. The uncertain knowledge of the strength of the enemy offered no check to his determination to place his ship alongside the battery. Success attended his daring. The *Miranda* lay within point blank range of the battery. The Governor of the city would not come to terms; the guns were manned, and every tower and building loopholed, and filled with men; but they could not stand the shot and shell and red-hot shot within musket range. In less than an hour their guns were dismantled, their batteries in ruins, and their city in flames. One tower of the fortified cathedral alone now stands to mark the spot where Kola once had been. Another account states:—

On the 23rd of August, at 6.30 a.m. we anchored off Kola, in five fathoms water. We shortly after observed a flag of truce coming off from the fort. We hoisted a flag of truce in return. Our Third Lieutenant, Mr. C. W. Buckle, went away in the gig to meet the flag of truce with a letter, in which we understood from the quarter deck officers an immediate surrender of the fort, garrison, and Government property was demanded. We could see the different forts, with the men at their guns. We were kept at quarters during that night. No answer being returned in the morning, we hauled down flag of truce, and opened fire with grape and canister to dislodge musketry from the batteries and

stockades. Our ship was got up within 250 yards of the battery. Our First Lieutenant, Mr. John F. C. Mackenzie, and Charles W. Manthorpe, Mate, accompanied us in command of the shore party. On landing, our gallant First Lieutenant headed our party of blue-jackets and marines, who rushed up, sword in hand, to dislodge the enemy from the ruins of the batteries and to seize their guns. Upon our pulling in shore the enemy opened a sharp fire upon us from the different parts of the towers and the monastery. Our ship continued fire to cover us. It was about 2.30 when we landed, headed by Lieutenant Mackenzie, who was the first into the battery, which we found completely destroyed by the ship's fire. The enemy was going off beyond double quick time. We took on board one of the battery guns, which had been broken by a shot from our ship; all the other guns were completely buried in the ruins. All the Government stores were destroyed. By 7.30 a.m. on the 24th we had destroyed the whole of the town. It was a tremendous scene of destruction; the buildings, stores, and monastery all in flames, and each bell, as their stupendous beams burnt through, fell to the bottom of the tower, tolling its last knell. There were seven bells.

One of these has been brought home by the *Miranda*. It is a very ancient bell; it measures in extreme circumference 6 feet four inches, and the internal depth is 2 feet 1 inch. It has a magnificent tone. The date on it is Anno 1656. Around the upper rim, in beautiful relief, is a hunting party, with flags, horsemen, and dogs; and around the outer base is a splendid raised wreath of grapes and pine-apples; which is only broken by the figure of a priest holding a cross in his left hand, with a book in his right hand laid over his left breast. The following letters are raised in old Roman character:—"K. O. R. D. T. — K. L. E. M.—A. N.—M. E. F. E. C. I. T.—"

From the following notification, which has appeared in the *London Gazette*, it would seem that Government had resolved to carry out the blockade of Russia, in the far north, next year, in a rather different manner from what it has hitherto done:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 28, 1854.

It is hereby notified that, on and from the 12th day of August last, all Russian ports, roads, havens, and creeks from Cape Swiatof Nos, in long. 39 deg. 47 min. east, lat. 68 deg. 10 min. north, to Cape Kanin, in long. 43 deg. 32 min. east, lat. 68 deg. 39 min. 12 sec. north, including especially the ports of Arkangel and Onega, were placed in a state of strict blockade by a competent force of the allied British and French fleets.

And it is hereby further notified, that all measures authorised by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between her Majesty and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

## NORWEGIAN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THIS short but important line, which promises results momentous to the material interests of a large portion of our Scandinavian brethren, has recently been opened under circumstances most auspicious in themselves and suggestive of beneficial results within a period more brief than could have been hoped for by the most sanguine. The line is forty-two miles in extreme length, connecting the capital Christiania with the Mjosen Lake, which, again by means of steamers,

at present belonging to the contractors, has brought the most populous and favoured districts in connection with the coast; from which they have hitherto, in consequence of the difficulty of internal communication, been in a measure excluded. The country through which it passes is exceedingly picturesque. What first strikes the traveller on viewing the mountainous character of the ground, is the impracticability of constructing a railway; and the utmost skill has been required to overcome the difficulties, while the curves and gradients that had to be adopted, prove that these were not few. Indeed, the engines—which were not only designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson, who planned the line (executed under Mr. Bidder), but also built by his firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne—had to be specially adapted to those heavy gradients; and they exhibit great ingenuity and peculiarity.

After leaving the main station at Christiania, and crossing the Agers River, by a wrought-iron girder-bridge, the rise to a distance of 1½ miles is one in forty; and the descent at Strommeir, the first chief station, is one in sixty. Here we cross the Nid River by a similar bridge, and shortly begin to rise to the picturesque station under Frogner Church. The next station is at Dahl, in the sequestered valley of Ris. Between this and Christiania the road passes extensive rock outcrops of granite and primitive slate, and over some of the most extraordinary timber viaducts ever applied to railway construction—from 60 to 70 feet in height, and from 400 to 800 feet in length: they look light and elegant, though of immense strength.

Leaving the Dahl station, the line enters a series of narrow winding valleys, with barely breadth enough for the streams which traverse their base to worm their way through: within seven English miles there are eighteen bridges, besides two short tunnels. On emerging from the second, the Wormen river (outlet of Mjosen Lake) is seen, and immediately beyond is the Eidsvold station, the northern terminus, which stands on the quay, so that the steamers lie alongside. There are seven intermediate stations, all in the Swiss-cottage style, remarkable for neatness.

At the opening all the ministers and high officials, &c., to the number of 300, assembled at the station at Christiania, which is of the old Hanseatic style (decorated for the occasion), to witness the departure of the train, containing the contractors and a select party. At Eidsvold the company partook of a cold collation; and, after walking about the beautiful environs, returned to Christiania, and were again greeted by crowds. At the Freemasons' hall about 300 sat down to a dinner provided by the contractors. S. M. Peto, Esq., presided; supported by the Councillor of State, Mr. Vogt; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Berg; the President of the Lagthing; the Ministers of Marine, Interior, and War; Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hesselberg; her Majesty's Consul General; the members of the Storting; as well as several English gentlemen, who had come over for the occasion. The gallery was crowded with ladies. The chairman, in proposing "his Majesty," alluded to the great interest King Oscar had evinced, and the support afforded to this great national undertaking.

The Minister of Justice proposed "Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria," and paid the most eulogistic encomiums to England and the British; which was received with immense plaudits.

The President of the Storting, in an encomiastic speech, proposed



H.M.S. "MIRANDA," AND HER PRIZES, IN LITSCHIA BAY, RUSSIAN LAPLAND.





THE NORWEGIAN TRUNK RAILWAY.—EIDSVOLD STATION.

Mr. Stephenson, whose counsel and skilful direction had been most instrumental in forming the first railway in that country.

Mr. Stephenson responded by proposing "Success to the Norwegian Trunk Railway;" and, in the course of his remarks said, that, as umpire between the English and Norwegian interests, he had carefully examined and considered the state of the works throughout, and he now expressed his decided opinion that the contract had been complied with. There were, doubtless, many minor works, especially some connected with the different stations, which could not strictly be said to be complete, but he publicly and emphatically declared that the Government ought to have no hesitation in accepting the railway and works as fit and safe for public use.

Mr. Peto, in reply to the toast of "The Contractors, Messrs. Peto, Ricardo, and Brassey," proposed by the Minister of Marine, spoke at considerable length; and, having detailed some matters in reference to

the works, said the traffic had been only opened to Eidsvold but a month, yet 19,000 passengers had been conveyed, and a gross return made of £3000. It was very naturally supposed that considerable prejudices would have been encountered from a class who for ages had possessed almost a vested right in the transit power of the district through which the line traversed. What was the result? Why, that very class had used the railway more than any other; and, instead of competing with the line, at no time had the prices been higher, or had merchants experienced greater difficulties in procuring horses, than since the railway had been opened for traffic. These were facts that strikingly proved the utility of railway communication, and which made the merchant and the public independent of those climatic casualties they were so frequently exposed to. He felt sure that if he lived he should see Norway soon become an exporting country. Its soil was fruitful, and, when cultivated, not only would each property supply the wants of

its possessor, but leave a surplus for sale to foreign States. Though the winter of Norway was cold, yet that very severity gave the soil a preparedness unknown to southern climes; and, when its lakes became connected by railways, those products could be shipped with facility and profit. Look at Canada—equally cold—and yet what products were brought from it? Look at Denmark—exporting annually 1,000,000 quarters of corn, and 40,000 head of cattle. And why not Norway? He had seen, since he had been in that country, root crops equal to any he had seen in England, and crops of potatoes more abundant than any he had ever seen. Then why should not Norway export largely? He felt sure she would eventually, and when it was calculated that the cost of locomotive traction did not exceed, for the supply of power, more than 9d. to each train per English mile, they would appreciate how large an agent in projects and development railways were.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Bretteville, said—It was their good



COLLATION, AT THE OPENING OF THE NORWEGIAN TRUNK RAILWAY.



fortune that the man who was chosen to manage the execution of this great enterprise possessed extraordinary ability and acknowledged experience—namely, Mr. Bidder; in proposing whose health he had to thank him, on the part of himself and countrymen, for the interest he had evinced in bringing the enterprise to so successful an issue.

Mr. Bidder, in returning thanks, took the opportunity to remark that it had been said the railway was not yet complete; he granted it, inasmuch as a railway can never be complete, unless we can disregard the improvements which time and experience would suggest. In that sense, therefore, he could not wish anything better than that the railway could never be said to be complete.

The meeting, shortly after, separated; and thus terminated the festive inauguration of a system destined to assimilate the means of social intercourse in Norway to those of the most favoured and highest states of Central and Western Europe. All the works of the line were executed with the most hearty goodwill, activity, and intelligence, by the Norwegian labourers—there being no English, except Mr. Bidder and his staff of superintendents.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.—17th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 9.—St. Denys. Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.  
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.  
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas-day.  
THURSDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.  
FRIDAY, 13.—Fire Insurance due.  
SATURDAY, 14.—William Penn born, 1644. Battle of Hastings, 1066.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 35	9 25	10 15	11 0	11 45	12 30	1 15

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will dispatch the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper SHIPS, at the dates named as under:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destinations.	Docks.	To sail.
Leonidas	697	J. Smith	Calcutta	London	Oct. 4
Omar Pasha	1279	J. Thomson	Bombay and China	West India	Oct. 15
Fanny	367	J. T. Salmon	Moulmein	West India	Oct. 4
Faithful	429	J. Manning	Hong-Kong and Canton	St. Katharine	Oct. 15
John Taylor	757	J. N. Cavett	Sydney	London	Oct. 10
Morro	700	A. Shevna	Sydney	London	Oct. 17
Canaan	912	J. Galles	Port Philip	London	Oct. 10
Excelsior	500	J. Hogk	Port Philip	London	Oct. 23
Dennebrog	391	M. Simsen	Port Adelaide	St. Katharine	Oct. 15
St. Louis	358	F. Davis	Geelong	St. Katharine	Oct. 3
Meteor	288	H. Davies	Cape of Good Hope	London	Oct. 20

These Ships have been selected specially for their high class and fast-sailing qualities and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.—W. O. YOUNG, 54, Cross-street, Manchester; 19, Dale street, Liverpool; and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a course of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the application of mineral substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on FRIDAY, October 6th, at nine o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE (under the Management of Mrs. Seymour) OPENS for the SEASON with an Original Play, by Messrs. Tom Taylor and C. Reade, THE KING'S RIVAL; and an Original Farce, by Charles Selby, MY FRIEND THE MAJOR. The Box-offices open from Eleven to Five.

TURKISH EXHIBITION, HYDE-PARK-CORNER, PICCADILLY. Open daily from ELEVEN till TEN (Saturdays excepted, when it closes at Six). Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d. Saturdays, 5s.; Children, 2s. 6d. Family Tickets for Five, 10s. Schools admitted at Half-price.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, the Comedy of PAUL PRY; Paul Pry, Mr. Wright (formerly of the Adelphi Theatre). After which, Born to Good Luck; Paddy O'Rafferty, Mr. Hudson. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the White Horse of the Peppers; Gerald Pepper, Mr. Hudson. With Sweethearts and Wives; Billy Lackaday, Mr. Wright.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. NEW SERIES.—No. XII. OCTOBER, 1854.

CONTENTS.  
I. The Odin-Religion.  
II. The Character, Condition, and Prospects of the Greek People.  
III. History: its Use and Meaning.  
IV. Contemporary Literature:—§ 1. Theology, Philosophy, &c.—§ 2. Science.—§ 3. Classics and Philosophy.—§ 4. History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels.—§ 5. Belles Lettres.—§ 6. Art.  
V. Woman in France: Madame de Sévigné.  
VI. The Sphere and Duties of Government.  
VII. The Rise and Progress of Diplomacy.  
VIII. The Crystal Palace.  
London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. L., Wansford.—We cannot inform you as to the "market value" of your painting, by Opie, especially as you do not state the subject. You had better apply to a picture-dealer, whose profession it is, for a stated fee, to give opinions upon the value of a painting. Opie's historical pictures are chiefly remarkable for energy of style, and truth of colouring.

C. G. F.—It is the practice of Insurance Offices, generally, to advance money upon Life Insurances.

S. C. J., Dunstable.—The charge is correct: all single back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, beyond one month, are charged double price.

T. H., Green Hammerton.—Declined.

A WELL-WISHER AND SUBSCRIBER, York.—The subject has already been illustrated in our Journal.

A. B.—The poems in question are copyright.

W. L., Edinburgh.—Mill's "Essay on Government" is published by Longman and Co.

W. R., Dublin, is right. According to the List of Lord Mayors, in "Stow's London," the date 1420, upon the new Whittington Stone, is incorrect. Stow states Whittington's last mayoralty to have been in 1419. The small volume referred to by our Correspondent, "Anglia: Metropolis," is generally correct.

B. W.—Your quotation is incorrect. The lines are—

Struck with the seat that gave Eliza birth,  
We kneel and kiss the consecrated earth—

from Dr. Johnson's "London, in imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal." The locality referred to is the palace of Placentia, at Greenwich. This satire had been previously imitated and applied to London, by Oldham, in 1692; and before that to Paris, by Boileau. Boswell states there to be scarcely any resemblance between Oldham's and Johnson's performances; but Mr. Bell, in his "Annotated Edition of Oldham," says:—"The parallel passages are numerous; and generally there is more strength, though less finish, in Oldham; whose poem in contemporary characteristics is more curious than the 'London' of Johnson."

A CORRESPONDENT should apply, with the copy of the Bible in question, to a dealer in second-hand books. At the second sale of Mr. Pickering's books, the first edition of the Bible in Welsh, 1588, sold for £28 10s.; the English version, known as that of Matthews (imperfect), 1587, £18 15s.; the reprint of the same version in 1549, £31; and Day's reprint, 1661, £19; Cranmer's Bible, Whitechurch, 1553, £27 10s.; and a fine copy of a rare edition of the same version, Rouen, 1566, £64; the Bishops', or Parker's Bible, 1668, £50 10s.; Tyndale's Testament, 1548, £16 15s.; 1652, £13 6s.; New Testament, Barker, 1611, first edition of the present version, presumed to be unique, £33 15s. All the above, except the first, were bought for America.

A. A., Great Grimby.—London is the corporate town; which, not having been reformed in 1835, and still remaining a corporate town in 1851, reconciles the inequalities you refer to. In the reports of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Municipal Corporations, which were published in 1835 or 1834, at the period the inquiries were made, you will find the information you seek.

NOTES OF ANOTHER RAMBLER.—Inadmissible.

A. D. B.—The volume has been completed with the title-page and list.

G. I. GUNTHORPE.—A consular denarius of the Julia family. From the impression sent it appears genuine; but is very common.

R. H.—The coins described are of no value.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

THE public mind, after having been kept in a state of feverish anxiety for the greater part of the week, was, to some extent, calmed on the afternoon of Thursday, by the publication of a *Gazette Extraordinary*, with official news from Sebastopol up to the 28th ultimo. At that date the great Crimean fortress was still in the possession of the Russians. This in-

telligence destroyed a whole fabric of magnificent but baseless reports which had previously been in circulation;—of the utter discomfiture of Prince Menschikoff, on the 25th, after a series of brilliant, but sanguinary, battles, on the 22nd and 23rd September;—of the destruction or capture of the Russian fleet;—of the slaughter of 10,000 Russians in Fort Constantine;—and of the ultimate surrender of as many of the Russian garrison as had escaped the fearful slaughter. The tale was certainly an extraordinary one; and although it mainly rested upon the authority of a nameless, and imaginative, if not altogether imaginary "Tartar," it found ready credence in every circle of society. The splendid victory of the Alma, of which we have official and perfectly authentic intelligence, was, however, sufficient to justify the belief that the fall of Sebastopol was certain to occur within a short time afterwards, and the "wish being father to the thought," the marvellous tale of the "Tartar" was very generally believed, not only in London and Paris, but in Berlin and Vienna. A spirit of rejoicing immediately took possession of the public mind of all Europe; and it will, we expect, teach the Czar a lesson of humility—if not of shame—to know that the news of his utter ruin—though unfortunately unfounded, or only premature—excited almost, if not quite, as much satisfaction in Berlin and Vienna as it did in London. The Emperor of Austria was as well pleased to hear of it as the Emperor of the French; and the coffee-houses of Berlin were quite as delighted as the Clubs of London. The Czar will, it is to be hoped, discover, from the reception of this unhappily false report, how few friends he has in the world, and in what a state of complete isolation he stands from all human sympathy.

It will no doubt strike most readers as singular, that the British, and, as far as we know, the French, Government has received no official intelligence of any of the events that must have occurred between the 20th of September, when the glorious battle of the Alma was fought and won by the Allied armies, and the 28th; when, according to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, they established their base of operations at Balaclava, about twelve or fourteen miles to the south of Sebastopol. Under such circumstances the public can scarcely feel justified in accepting as facts the vague rumours of a second battle and victory on the banks of the Katscha, at a point still nearer to Sebastopol. It is possible that such a victory may have been gained, although Lord Stratford de Redcliffe makes no mention of it; but, in the meantime, it must take its place among the unfounded stories of the too notorious "Tartar," and the other reports that have in so extraordinary a manner been forced into circulation throughout Europe. The despatch of Lord Stratford is, unfortunately, too vague to satisfy the natural anxiety of the public. It does not inform us whether the Allied forces, that have established themselves at Balaclava to prepare for a grand attack of Sebastopol from the south, are the same troops that so signally defeated the Russians at Alma on the 20th. If so, they must have made a long *détour*, and either beaten the Russians again, or found no enemy to oppose them in the prosecution of their march. If the army at Balaclava consist of reinforcements—which we know, from previous intelligence, to have been sent from Varna—the fortress and town of Sebastopol must be beleaguered by our land forces, both from the north and from the south, and by the British and French fleets from the west. That it must very speedily surrender, under such circumstances, is obvious. If it be the victorious armies that landed on the 14th, in the Bay of Kalamita, which, on the 28th, were, in the words of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, "preparing to march, without delay, on Sebastopol," we must suppose them to be more than a match for the Russians, or they would not have been able to effect such a movement in face of an enemy. In this case the position of Sebastopol would appear to be equally perilous. Even in the absence of those official details of the events which must have occurred between the 20th and the 28th of September, there is every justification for the confident hope and belief that, long ere the present hour, Sebastopol has fallen. The aid that Prince Menschikoff is reported by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to have sought from Anapa, on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, will, if it ever reach him at all, arrive too late to be of service. Prince Menschikoff may have given orders for the destruction of that fortress, and have thereby saved the Allies the trouble of battering it about the ears of its garrison; and the 16,000 men reported to have been sheltered within its walls may have duly marched to the relief of Sebastopol. But as the distance between Anapa and Sebastopol is considerably upwards of 250 English miles, as the crow flies; and as such a force, even with good roads and plenty of provision on the way, could not march and transport their guns and ammunition at a greater rate of speed than fifteen or twenty miles a day, it would take them about three weeks to reach the scene of action. Long before that time British and French valour will, it is to be presumed, have followed up the first successes of the Alma, and made an end of Sebastopol. Upon the whole, we see no reason for discouragement in the absence of details, or in the meagreness of those which have reached this country. Europe knows that the Crimea was virtually lost to Russia on the very day that the splendid armaments of the French and English landed in the Bay of Kalamita. If people eagerly—and, perhaps, unconsciously—invent the tale of its downfall, before the event has actually occurred, we can but look upon the extraordinary prevalence of the belief, and upon its universal reception amid the plaudits of millions of people in every country in Europe, as omens and forerunners of a truth about to be realised. The tale was this week an invention. Next week, or the week after, we have no doubt that we shall be able to announce the fall of Sebastopol on the authority of Lord Raglan and Marshal de St. Arnaud. Awaiting that time, the British people will put up prayers for the success of the brave men, who are fighting so arduous but so glorious a battle in behalf of the liberty of Europe. They will confide in Heaven—in the justice of their cause—and in the heroism of their brave fleets and armies—and will not fear for the result.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, some discussion took place, as our readers are aware, on the subject of the Civil List Pensions which are annually bestowed by the Government on

persons eminent in Literature, Science, or Art, or upon their destitute families. The correspondence between Lord Wrottesley and the Earl of Aberdeen, on which comment was made in our weekly column of "Town and Table Talk," elicited from the Earl of Aberdeen a statement of his Lordship's views on the proper distribution of the fund. The Prime Minister is of opinion that the whole of the miserable sum of £1200 per annum might very easily be expended, according to the terms of the Act in which it is granted, "without any portion of it being appropriated to Science and Literature." The Act sets forth that pensions, not exceeding £1200 in any one year, may be granted to such persons "as have just claims on the Royal beneficence; or who, by their personal services to the Crown, or by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature, have merited the gracious consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of their country." Lord Aberdeen put an accurate though a narrow interpretation on the Act, and vindicated its letter without remembering its spirit. But since his Lordship's correspondence with Lord Wrottesley was given to the world, it has come to light that Lord Aberdeen has himself departed even from his own interpretation, and given a pension on the Civil List to the widow of a person who had no claims during his lifetime on the charity or gratitude of his country, and can, consequently, have transmitted none to his relict. The late Lord Fullarton was not eminent in Art, Science, or Literature; and we are not aware that he rendered any peculiar services either to the Crown or to the country. He was, no doubt, a very fair Judge, and administered justice in Scotland with as much dignity and discretion as any other Judge who ever sat on the judgment seat in that portion of the empire. But, as he was very handsomely paid for his office—receiving, we believe, a salary of £2500—or, perhaps, £3000 per annum—we cannot imagine on what grounds his widow has been thought entitled to a pension of £200 per annum out of the fund which should have been sacredly reserved for more appropriate recipients. If a Judge, in the receipt of a handsome income, is improvident enough to leave his widow in a state of destitution, it is, doubtless, a hard case upon his survivor; but we do not see on what grounds of justice or expediency the country ought to be called upon to provide for her. The clergy of the Church of Scotland—a most estimable body of men, who do not on the average receive a stipend of £250 per annum, about a tenth of that received by a Scottish Judge—never leave their widows to be supported by the public. By a system of insurance, and annual payment amongst themselves, they raise a fund for the maintenance of their widows and orphans; and never scandalize the Church of which they are the ornaments, by appealing to the public for eleemosynary aid to support their families. The condition of Mrs. Fullarton is, no doubt, one that should excite commiseration—or Lord Aberdeen would not have deprived Science, Art, Literature, and unpaid public services, of the small chance of £200 per annum, which has just been snatched up for a Judge's widow. We do not object that Mrs. Fullarton should be provided for—say by the Scottish Judges, who were the colleagues of her late husband, and who are most interested in preventing a lady in her position from becoming an object of public charity; but we do, on the behalf of Literature and Science, and also on behalf of the other claimants included in the very comprehensive list to which Lord Aberdeen would extend the objects of national gratitude, object to the case of Mrs. Fullarton being turned into a precedent. The whole subject requires reconsideration. Not only is the fund itself unworthy of the country, but the manner in which it is distributed is at variance with justice and right feeling. As we remarked last week, the remedy is in Lord Aberdeen's hands. He has only to ask Parliament for more money, to obtain it. If there be a fund for Charity, there should also be a fund for Merit. If Poverty has a right to urge its claim, why should not Genius—too often engaged in unmercenary and unworldly, though ennobling pursuits—urge its still higher claims on the gratitude of a great nation? But it is too bad that the improvidence of a well-paid Judge should be allowed to make an inroad upon a fund already too scanty, and which ought to have been reserved for more legitimate and equally pressing objects.

#### THE COURT.

The extremely fine weather has induced her Majesty and the Prince Consort to prolong their sojourn in the Highlands until the 12th inst., on which day the Court will leave Balmoral for the south. During the past week her Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and the Royal family, have taken their accustomed walks and drives; and have visited Ballochbuie, Loch Calater, and the Shiel of Alt-na-Guisach.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary leave Cambridge Cottage, Kew, this day (Saturday), for Knowley, to honour the Earl and Countess of Derby with their company for several days. The noble Earl and Countess have invited a distinguished circle to meet the Royal Duchess and Princess.

The Duchess of Wellington has arrived in Belgrave-street, from Balmoral Castle, having been succeeded as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen by the Countess of Desart.

The Earl and Countess Granville have arrived in Bruton-street, from Germany.

Lady Peel and Miss Peel have arrived in Whitehall-gardens, from a tour in Germany.

Lady Molesworth has arrived at Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, from Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll. Sir William Molesworth has returned to town to resume his official duties.

#### QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.

BELSTON RECTORY, Sept. 29, 1854.

Seeing in your paper of the 16th inst., the question respecting the Queen Anne's Farthings again mooted, allow me to make a few remarks, and state a fact which is not generally known. There were only three struck, when it was perceived that a flaw existed in the dye. This was immediately destroyed, and another ordered to be made, bearing the same date; and from this latter dye are those many farthings that have since been in circulation.

The traditional history of the former three is, that the Queen kept one, afterwards presented to the British Museum by George III. Another was in the possession of one of the Derby family for years, and is now in the British Museum. The third was given by the Queen herself to one of her Maids of Honour, who transmitted it to her daughter or niece, by whom it was given to her god-daughter, a relation of mine; who assured me, about thirty years since, that she had been offered £500 for it, by one of the curators at the British Museum, which sum was refused; and it is now in the possession of her son, Major Fothergill. Should any one of your readers doubt this statement, let him proceed to the British Museum, and strictly examine the two coins above mentioned, when he will discover a flaw across or near the bridge of the Queen's nose, the great distinguishing mark between the two coinages.—I am, &c., H. G. FOTHERGILL.



## THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BUCHAREST, 18th September, 1854.

THE Wallachians were overjoyed at the entrance of the Turks into Bucharest. They hoped that, after the uncertainty which had marked their political existence under Russian protection, would follow a more natural and secure state of things. Their situation under the Russian Governor Budberg, and Halchinsky his satellite, had indeed been unenviable. Freedom of action and liberty of speech they were alike debarred from; and discontent, though strong, was reduced to vent itself in whispers. But even these exhibitions of feeling were not without danger in a place where spies and agents of the Russian Government swarmed within the offices of the Wallachian administration. Argynopoulos, a Greek; Isanides, a valet—raised to place by peculation and subservency—such were the men who held the reins of Government. It was but natural, in consequence, that the Wallachians should have hoped for change when Russia retired and made way at Bucharest for the victorious Turks. The Ministers who, during the occupation, had been the servile tools of Russia, had departed; a Philipesco had remained behind, and filled the department of Finance; a Cantacuzene still held the Ministry of the Interior. The rest had gone, and left their office vacant. Omer Pacha made a triumphal entry into Bucharest; proclamations were issued to assure the inhabitants that no political vengeance was intended; that, although the old treaties under which the suzerainty of the Porte was established had virtually been abrogated by a state of war, it was not the intention of the Porte to make any changes, and everything would remain as before until a quieter time should succeed to one of military trouble. Such measures were as wise as they were well meant; but they were admirably calculated to favour the indolence of Turkish officials. No attempt was made to reform the Government by filling up vacancies, and weeding out such men as had shown partiality to the enemy—men who were known to retain Russian sentiments, remained in place; whilst numerous posts, which might have been filled by friends of Turkey, remained vacant. The consequences of this indolence on the part of the Turks was instantly felt; and at the very time when Bucharest was full of Turkish soldiers, the authorities were foolish enough to send back to certain death as many Russian deserters as they could find. At the same time, there were no men more assiduous in courting Omer Pacha than those who had thus shown their partiality to his enemy. The mass of the Wallachians, however, were animated with the friendliest sentiments towards Turkey. They saw the difficulties under which the Turks were struggling: they were inclined to be patient until more favourable circumstances should enable them to reconstitute the Government, and give the Porte more leisure to attend to their wants and desires. The Russians, by their conduct in their retreat, were increasing the animosity of those who already looked upon them with no favourable eye. They seized and carried away with them the regiments of Wallachian and Moldavian militia, and deprived of their arms and clothing such of the men as expressed a resolution to remain in their own country. Fortunately, Mushar Pacha (Sir Stephen Lakeman) succeeded in a raid at Buzze—led by Major O'Reilly, of the 2nd Guards—and carried off the equipments of a whole regiment of infantry, which the enemy had placed upon bullock-carts, ready for departure. Six hundred Cossacks on this occasion fled ignominiously before a Turkish force of eighty-five men; but the artillery of the Wallachians and the whole of the militia of Moldavia was moved behind the Pruth without hindrance. Before their departure, the Russian Generals had exhausted the treasures of the Principalities, so that when Omer Pacha arrived there was no money left to make the necessary repairs to the palace which he was to inhabit. Quantities of bonds on the Imperial treasury at St. Petersburg were left in payment of the vast amounts of grain and provisions which the Russian army took away; and the proclamations of the Generals thundered out against the Principalities, expressing dissatisfaction and disgust, are a sufficient proof that these bonds will never be liquidated. Everything, therefore, combined to raise a friendly feeling for Turkey throughout the Principalities, when it was whispered that the Austrian army on the Transylvanian frontier was about to move. The vague rumours which were spread for many days respecting the movements of the Austrians, the orders and counter-orders which followed the inflections of politics at Vienna, gave time for public opinion to express itself relative to the threatened entrance. It was looked upon alike by all parties as unnecessary. The very pretexts under which the Cabinet of Vienna covered its proposed movement, were suspicious. Austria had not declared war against Russia; she was to march in, not for the purpose of moving onwards and invading the territory of Russia, but to restore order in Wallachia, or at best to preserve order from being disturbed. The futility of this avowed purpose was evident to all who had visited the country. If the Austrians feared lest the scenes of 1848 should be renewed in the Wallachian capital—if she suspected that the partisans of reform in the Principalities would take the opportunity to rise when the Russians departed, they reasoned as if the Turkish army of 83,000 men had not occupied the country. The movement of 1848 was repressed by Turkish soldiers; and a new one of the same kind would have been suppressed again had it been attempted. But there was no excuse for such fears—no pretext for such suppositions. There must have been some other reasons—some other aims in the Austrian occupation. The Wallachians were therefore in the utmost anxiety, and not a little annoyed at the probability of having to perform the same part for the Austrians that they had in 1848, when the passage of their army was marked by extortion and plunder. They recollected that they had on one occasion fed several thousand men for months, without receiving a farthing in return; and they feared a recurrence of the same evil. But they also reasoned very justly on another vastly important point. They asked, if it was not equally necessary to preserve Wallachia and Moldavia from Austrian as well as Russian encroachment. If Russia, in the lapse of years, had taken possession of Bessarabia and the mouths of the Danube, Austria on her part had walked into Transylvania and kept it. I firmly believe that the Cabinets of the West have been somewhat blind to this danger; and the conduct of Austria hitherto has not been of so open and frank a nature as to draw all suspicion of her motives. It is very easy to understand that Austria is desirous as long as possible to retain a neutral position, which gives her numerous advantages. The Western Powers, by their preparations, have shown that their desire is to strike speedy and decisive blows. If the capture of Sebastopol were to decide the question of peace, and Austria were to have taken a resolute step against Russia but a moment before, what can save Austria from the speedy effects of Russian revenge. The Czar, humiliated by England and France, might repent; but would he ever have for Austria any other sentiments than those of revenge? Would he sleep over the affront offered to him by one whom he has assisted and cherished, and whom he would see so vulnerable if a speedy peace with the Western Powers enabled him to concentrate his forces in that direction? Austria, therefore, will be slow to declare against Russia, and will only do so in the end, if she sees that the war is likely to last, and Russia to be seriously weakened.

The movements of the Austrians into the Principalities had, therefore, no hostile character as against Russia. The Wallachians were the first to perceive it; and, if they had not done so before it commenced, they might have been convinced of it immediately after, for Baron Hess marked the moment of his entrance into the Principalities by an arrogance which showed itself in the proclamations issued to the people. The only supreme power in the country was then declared to be the Em-

peror, and the authorities were ordered to address themselves in all matters to the Austrian General Coronini. Equally clearly and logically did Austria proceed with the Russians. Daily were, and are, to be seen Austrian officers, in full uniform, crossing the Turkish outposts, and going into the Russian camp. The commissariat of the Austrian army is replenished with supplies purchased at Jassy; and the Czar, in a proclamation, says that the Principalities are occupied on his retirement by his old Allies the Austrians. The movement of the Austrians, in truth, has been more that of an ally than that of an enemy of Russia. Entering, as they did, without any avowed intention commensurate with the immensity of their preparations, their movements were so far a matter of supposition, that Omer Pacha, like a good General, thought it prudent to place his troops in such a position as to be safe from a sudden and well-directed blow. His army, placed in front of the Russians, might be taken in the rear by that of the Austrians; and, to avoid all chance of a mishap, it was prudent to withdraw nearer the Danube, and further from all chance of surprise. But what was the result of this movement? The Austrians, by their ambiguous conduct, have so acted as to render the Russians safe upon the Pruth. Whilst the Allies are attacking Sebastopol, the Austrians have annulled the Turkish army of 83,000 men. That army is in such a position at this moment that it can do nothing. To all intents and purposes, Russia has no enemy on this side the Pruth, and this is what we have gained by endeavouring to obtain the alliance of the Cabinet of Vienna.

It might have been expected that Austria would be in no very friendly mood from the first moment of her intention to move. Her pertinacity in the attainment of small ends, the virulence with which she pursues her smallest enemies, wherever she can find them, is well known. She spared none of her usual efforts on entering Wallachia. There were numerous refugees in the Turkish army. Some of them were officers, some soldiers; most of them were aides-de-camp of Omer Pacha. These men, I may say without contradiction, were the most useful of all those at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. If he wanted a trusty officer to take despatches to Constantinople or Belgrade—if he required a redoubt to be made, a reconnaissance to discover where the enemy lay, no better officers were at hand than the aides-de-camp of Omer Pacha. Austria laid her veto on those men; and, to please that power, Omer Pacha was forced to send all his officers to Monastir. Prince Leiningen, in his celebrated mission—or, if not he, some more successful diplomatist—had obtained the signature of a convention by the Porte, according to the terms of which no refugee could serve nearer the Austrian frontier than seventy miles. Skender Bey, who was looked upon with most suspicion, was debarred from serving within a distance of 200 miles. Forcing the interpretation of this convention, the Austrians obtained the dismissal of the refugees, who have all taken their departure, with the exception of Skender Bey, who persists in remaining. If he also departs, there is no reason why Omer Pacha himself should not be dispatched to the army of Asia; and, in truth, his presence there is much wanted. In one instance, the complaisance of the Turks has gone still further; and a refugee officer, named Radomir, may be seen daily at the Austrian Consulate, in chains, taking the air in a courtyard, like a bear in the Zoological Society's Gardens. The only difference between him and the animal is, that the bear is likely to die naturally; whereas Radomir will probably be subjected to an ignominious death. I do not know for what supposed crime this unfortunate man has been given up; but was the present a moment for the exercise of a cruel right; and is not his imprisonment a strange comment on the alliance of Austria and Turkey?

Coronini was expected with dread; he was, consequently, not received with enthusiasm. A question of etiquette on the day of his entrance showed the slight cordiality which existed between him and the Turks. The troops of Omer Pacha having occupied a position on the left of the promenade called the *Chausée*, the Austrians marched past, and took the right, which the Turks considered themselves entitled to hold. The relative places of the two forces would have made the Turks march past the Austrians, instead of the Austrians defiling before the Turks. Omer Pacha sent to ask for half an hour's delay, that he might change the position of his men. General Allemand, to whom the message was brought, gruffly refused a moment's delay. Count Coronini, however—a better diplomatist—granted the request. The Turks moved to a place opposite the road; and the Austrians—all adorned with sprigs of oak—marched past into the town, with all the pomp and circumstance of war. A regiment of Lancers, several battalions of infantry (mostly Croats and Italians), and a battery of artillery, paraded through the town, after Count Coronini had delivered a speech, containing ambiguous nonsense about his coming to restore peace and order, which had never for a moment been disturbed. With the exception of a few of the Boyards who appeared on the ground, none but Germans were present on the occasion; and they made a tolerable show, as Bucharest contains about 30,000 of them. The Austrian General did not conceal his discontent at the coolness of his reception. The troops were quartered at once, to the number of 17,000, upon the inhabitants—a measure which was felt the more, as the Turks had all been placed in camp outside the town.

The arrival of the Austrians, thus marked by haughtiness and displeasure towards the Turks and Wallachians was a prelude to still stronger annoyances and disgusts. Rumours had been afloat that they intended to restore Stirbey to the position which he had forfeited by flight; and although the rumour was at first disbelieved, it was soon confirmed by the arrival of a firman from Constantinople, which was read in council by Dervish Pacha, the Turkish Commissary-General, and by a declaration of the same purport from Count Coronini. Stirbey, you may recollect, was placed at the head of the Wallachians by a special clause of the treaty of Balta-Liman. Like most of his predecessors, he enriched himself by illegal means, and he carried favouritism further than most of them. Placed in the awkward predicament of obeying two contradictory orders—the first from the Czar, forbidding him to pay the usual tribute to Turkey; the second from the Sultan, ordering him to bring the tribute to Constantinople—Stirbey, in the autumn of last year, went to Vienna. The tribute, of course, remained in the hands of Russia; and Turkey was *led* to a certain extent by his treachery. Forgetting all this, and condoning at once his disobedience and the loss which followed it; Turkey has yielded to Austrian pressure, and submits to his return. But by doing this, she has given the lie to her own expressed opinion. In all the documents emanating from her diplomatists, she declares the treaties by which the rights of Wallachia were affirmed to be abrogated by the state of war. The treaty of Balta-Liman is one of these. Stirbey's reinstatement is therefore illegal, and founded on no right; but, on the contrary, tends to demolish the basis on which the present state of things rests. Can a more curious picture be witnessed than that of Turkey declaring that she will make no changes in the Principalities, notwithstanding the abolition of treaties, and yet asserting Stirbey's right, which only reposes on a treaty of which the terms are, according to them, virtually abrogated? But Stirbey's presence is necessary to the Austrians, their policy is triumphant at Constantinople, and the Wallachians must submit. What then have the latter to suppose, unless it be that Turkey is too weak to make head against the Cabinet of Vienna, and that their best policy in the end must be to make friends of the Austrians. This opinion cannot but be confirmed by other circumstances still more serious in their consequences than those already pointed out. In the early part of this letter I showed the necessity under which the Turkish General found himself—that, namely, of retiring from certain portions of the Principalities for motives of strategy. There seemed to be no reason, however, to

prevent the Turks from occupying Ibrail and Galatz, where they might be rear their victualling places; but the Austrians have, it seems, put their veto upon that, also. In a letter addressed by Count Coronini to Omer Pacha, that General protests against any such occupation, on the ground that it might be calculated to injure the prospects of a future peace; that Austria intends to occupy those points herself; and that the Turkish army must return to the other side of the Danube. In consequence of this letter, it is decided that only twelve battalions of Turkish infantry and two regiments of cavalry shall remain in Bucharest, and the rest of the Ottoman force will retire behind the Danube. This last success in Austrian policy completes what has already been said regarding the results of the Austrian occupation. Omer Pacha, in deep disgust, leaves this to-morrow; and though it is said that he will return for a short time, he must ultimately fall back to Rastchuk.

It is not difficult to say in what spirit the Turkish population will witness this fatal retreat, in obedience to a Power which is accused of connivance with Russia. The Turkish soldiers feel strongly the degrading character of the movement; they ask themselves why they fought? why they imperilled their lives at the passage of the Danube? and deep discouragement has taken possession of their ranks. Will this sentiment last, or will it be followed by others? Discontent is passive, at present; but, if the Turkish population feel as the army does, I should be sorry to answer for the consequences, and the Ministers of the Porte will have to look sharply to their places—nay, perhaps to their heads.

I conclude my letter by narrating an incident which occurred yesterday, in Bucharest. A Sardinian officer, name Gardino, was spoken to by an Austrian cavalry officer, in the coffee-room of an hotel. Gardino—unfortunately, a man who does not conceal his hatred for Austria—asked the officer if his regiment still had its colours. The other made no reply, but turned on his heel and left the room. Gardino knew that the regiment, and its colours, which he took with his own hand, are in the Cathedral of Turin. Immediately after this scene, the same officer returned, followed by several others, and informed Gardino that he wished to fight him. Gardino said, he thought he came somewhat over-accompanied to tell him that. Swords were instantly drawn. Gardino, in a twinkling, mortally wounded his immediate antagonist, by running him through the body; cut another across the forehead, and laid him senseless; and maimed a third, by a terrible blow across the arm. The rest of the Austrians went away. Such is the account of this story that I have heard. In the evening, Gardino was safe at Kalarasch.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE system of hutting troops encamped, which is at present carried into effect by the French forces about Boulogne, has attracted the attention of our military authorities; and Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers, has left for the French camps, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the applicability of the system to our Arm.

THE *Prince*, screw steam-ship, of 2700 tons, recently purchased by Government for service as a store-ship, is being laden with a great quantity of shot and shells for conveyance to the seat of war in the East. She has also been placed under orders to embark, as soon as she is ready to proceed to sea, the seven companies of the 46th regiment now at Windsor under orders to proceed for service in the Crimea.

Sir Baldwin Walker, Sir Thomas Hastings, and Mr. Watts, visited Woolwich dockyard on Saturday to inspect the *Peller* gun-boat. The Lancaster oval guns which have been cast for the light draught gun-boats are one ton and a half lighter than those fitted in the *Arrow*, &c.—the guns mounted on traversing platforms on board the *Peller* being 65 cwt., while those on board the *Arrow* class of screw steam despatch gun-boats are 9 cwt. each.

ORDERS have been issued from the Horse Guards to all officers in the recruiting service, and to the commanding-officers of the dépôts of regiments serving in the Expeditionary army, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar, to proceed with the enlistment of men for the above-mentioned regiments with assiduity and dispatch, as it is intended to send out all the available men who may have completed their drill at the various dépôts to join the service companies of their respective regiments, in order to fill up the vacuum that have occurred by sickness or death. The service companies will be thus increased to 1000 bayonets each regiment. The officers commanding militia regiments, embodied and disembodied, are indefatigable in their exertions to obtain volunteers from their respective regiments for the line, in addition to filling up, because it is stated that five infantry regiments of 1000 strong each, and two cavalry regiments, will be forthwith dispatched to the seat of war.

THE *Sarah Sands*, steamer, with three companies Royal Artillery and invalids from other regiments in Canada, sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on the 15th September.

THE *Adder* steam-vessel came up the river at an early hour on Tuesday morning from Sheerness, and towed the *Prince*, a screw steam-transport, to Greenhithe, where she is to complete taking on board the powder, shot, and shell she is to convey to the seat of war in the East; and, after she has her compasses adjusted, and embarked the 46th Regiment of Foot, now ordered to go on board at Greenhithe, she will proceed to her destination.

AN order has arrived at Sheerness for the removal of the Russian prisoners and their officers to Milbay Prison, at Stonehouse, Devonport. They were to leave by the steam-vessel *Preussien Adler*, at eleven o'clock on Thursday. The following officers on parole leave with them:—Captain Esauloff, Captain Sheetoff, Sub-Lieutenants Agafonoff and Pitchulin; also Peremittoffski, Hankselitch, Luneff and wife, and Lubinoff and wife—eight in number. Part of them will leave by the English steam-vessel *Nile*, with the following officers:—Lieutenant Sveroff and wife, Captain Perhenky, Lieutenant Nihetou, and Commissary Iverstray—four in number.

FOUR line-of-battle-ships, on their return to Sheerness from the Baltic, are ordered to be taken into the fitting basin, when their crews will have six weeks' leave of absence, and be paid the wages due to them. On their return they will be at liberty to volunteer for any ship in active service requiring hands. This is a boon the blue-jackets have long desired.

THE *Royal Albert*, 121, screw steam-ship, Captain Sir Thomas Pasley, was ordered to take her coals on board on Wednesday at Sheerness, and prepare for proceeding round to Spithead.

It is expected that the regiments of the Irish militia are to be enrolled, and the numbers for each county will be published immediately.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES MURRAY HAY, late of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Mauritius, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sutherland, who resigns on promotion.

ON Wednesday 2000 stand of arms, taken from the Russians at the capture of Bomarsund, were landed at the Tower-wharf and deposited in the Armoury stores of that fortress.

AT barrack parade of the Guards, on Wednesday, orders were read out for the men to hold themselves ready to proceed to reinforce the service companies of their respective regiments in the Crimea. It is confidently stated that the 1st battalion of Grenadiers will have its strength increased to 1000 by volunteers from the 2nd battalion, and proceed forthwith to the Crimea.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE *TIGER*.—The *Palmyra* transport, with the remaining portion of the officers and crew of the *Hyperion*, released from Odessa, and invalids from the Black Sea, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday night, and will come on to Portsmouth; when the officers, with Lieut. Royer and others, will assemble, to be tried by Court-martial for loss of their vessel.

PRINCE DANIEL of Montenegro has sent a letter by his adjutant to Prince Gortchakoff, in which he informs the Ambassador of his intention to decline the Russian annual subsidy for the future.

RUSSIAN agents at Athens having spread the report that the French Troops of Occupation were preparing to overthrow the Greek Government, the French Minister has thought it his duty to forward to the Hellenic Government a note in refutation of these libellous insinuations.

THE Czar is again penniless, and strives to "raise the wind." The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 23rd ult., publishes a ukase of the Emperor, decreeing the issue, to the value of 6,000,000 of silver roubles, of Treasury bonds belonging to the 21st and 22nd series, and bearing interest from the 13th of August, 1854.





FIRING THE TOWER GUNS FOR THE GREAT VICTORY IN THE CRIMEA.

## FIRING OF CANNON IN THE PARK AND AT THE TOWER.

It would be impossible to use any language which would exaggerate the high state of excitement which the metropolis exhibited on Monday morning. At the corner of every street were to be seen eager groups of men and women literally devouring the copious reports of the war which the newspapers had provided for them, and discussing (with a solemnity and anxiety which would impress any casual observer with an idea that the national fate depended upon the result of the conclusions at which they might arrive) the details of the conflict from which the Allied forces had just come out victorious.

At six o'clock on Monday morning the inhabitants of London were aroused from their slumbers to find that the happy news of victory was not all a dream. From the Tower at the east end, and from St.

James's-park at the west, the cannons' roar announced the joyful fact that success had attended our arms. By direction of Lord Hardinge, twenty-five guns were fired in St. James's-park; and, as the Horse Guards clock commenced striking the hour of six, the first report was heard over the metropolis. Dark, foggy, and cold as London was at that hour, hundreds of people left their comfortable homes and wended their way to the Park; some in the expectation of hearing fresh news, others to communicate what they knew, to comment on the past, and speculate on the future. The precise reason why the guns were fired in the Park was to acknowledge the official communications received by the Commander-in-Chief from the Government. The subjects to be discussed were of too exciting a nature to allow the people to disperse, and the crowd increased during the whole of the morning. At twelve o'clock the guns were again fired, and the ceremony was repeated at intervals during the day.

When the news of the war reached the theatres on Saturday evening

the excitement which prevailed was beyond description. At the Hay-market Mr. Chippendale read the official despatch; but, so eager were the people for correct information, that they had an encore. He read it again, therefore, amidst renewed applause. At the Adelphi Mr. Leigh Murray read the *Gazette*, amidst tremendous cheering. At Sadler's Wells the same important intelligence was communicated. At first the audience expressed disapprobation, supposing that the announcement about to be made was an excuse for non-attendance on the part of one of the actors; but when the real character of the information became known, the disapprobation gave way to unbounded exultation, and cheer broke upon cheer until actual exhaustion rendered any further demonstration physically impossible. At the Surrey side theatres similar manifestations were made.

"The Tower Guns" were fired from the new Saluting Battery, between the Chapel and the Waterloo Barracks. "The Park Guns" were fired from the Parade-ground, in St. James's-park.



FIRING THE PARK GUNS FOR THE GREAT VICTORY IN THE CRIMEA.





THE LORD MAYOR PROCLAIMING AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE THE VICTORY ON THE ALMA.

## THE PROCLAMATION AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on receiving from the Duke of Newcastle, on Saturday night, the important intelligence of the victory of the Allied armies over the Russians on the Alma, at once proceeded to make known the glorious news to his fellow-citizens. The letter accompanying the copy of the *Extraordinary Gazette* was dated "Eight p.m., Downing-street," but the intelligence did not reach the Mansion-house until after nine o'clock. The Lord Mayor, hastily summoning two or three members of his household, immediately left the Mansion-house. His Lordship first proceeded to the London Tavern, where the leading members of the Corporation were partaking the hospitalities of the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and here his Lordship, amid the cheers of the company, announced the gratifying intelligence to the assembled guests. The Lord Mayor then, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. Millard, and several other influential gentlemen, proceeded to the Royal Exchange for the purpose of more publicly proclaiming the news. The civic trumpeter having sounded several times, a crowd of eager

spectators soon surrounded the group, upon whose identity a flickering light was thrown by the bull's-eyes of half a dozen policemen's lanterns.

The Lord Mayor, speaking from an elevated position under the portico, said:—

Fellow-citizens and Gentlemen—I have to announce to you the intelligence of a splendid victory obtained by the Allied forces over the Russians in the Crimea (Loud cheers.) Before I commence reading to you the despatches which I have received upon the subject, and in order to give a little more time for our fellow-citizens to assemble, I beg to propose that we give, on this memorable occasion, three good and hearty cheers for the Queen.

This appeal caught the spirit of all present admirably, and her Majesty's name was greeted with three times three good and hearty cheers, which might have been heard in St. Paul's Churchyard. A call for a similar compliment to the Emperor Napoleon, by a person in the crowd, was readily responded to; and his Imperial Majesty's name, in the heart of the City of London, elicited manifestations as cordial and enthusiastic as could have greeted it in the centre of his own capital.

The crowd in front of the Exchange had by this time increased to

some 400 or 500 persons, and the Lord Mayor again proceeded to address them. He said—

Fellow-Citizens.—I have this night received a most important despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Minister of War, conveying intelligence of a great victory obtained by the Allied forces over the Russians in the Crimea (Loud cheers). Permit me to say that I feel my present a most delightful duty. Some few months since it fell to my lot, as the chief magistrate of this city, to announce to you that war had been proclaimed between this country and Russia. I have now the great satisfaction of making known to you that the Allied forces have taken the first step towards reducing that barbaric power against which they are engaged within reasonable limits (Cheers). I cannot help adding that I feel the interests of humanity and the happiness of the whole human race are all deeply concerned in this victory. (Renewed cheering, and cries of "Bravo, Sidney!") I will now read to you the letter with which I have been honoured by the Duke of Newcastle.

The Lord Mayor here read the letter, which will be found in another column, and the accompanying telegraphic message, as it appeared in the *Extraordinary Gazette* published on Saturday night. The important



THE LORD MAYOR READING THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY ON THE ALMA, AT THE SHERIFFS' INAUGURATION DINNER, AT THE LONDON TAVERN. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



passages in both documents were received with immense cheering by the crowd, amongst whom great excitement prevailed. Having gone through both communications, the Lord Mayor said:—

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance. I cannot but feel proud of this opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens—the representatives of the freest city in the world—upon an occasion of such vast interest (Cheers). I believe this victory will do more to promote the civilisation and happiness of the world than anything which has occurred in Europe during the last fifty years (Loud cheers). Before I retire I must call upon you to give three times three good cheers for those brave, bold, and patriotic men who have left our shore to fight their country's battles.

This sentiment was received with a deafening burst of acclamations, and was followed by three good cheers for "The French—our Allies." The Lord Mayor now retired amid the applause of the crowd, having previously announced his intention of publishing immediately the glorious intelligence throughout every quarter of the metropolis.

#### THE LORD MAYOR AT THE SHERIFFS' DINNER.

The Inauguration Dinner of Mr. Alderman Muggeridge and Mr. C. D. Crossley, the recently-elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, took place on Saturday evening, at the London Tavern. An entertainment which in ordinary times is merely a convivial *reunion*, at which the civic officers receive their friends and their friends' friends, was rendered memorable on this occasion by the announcement to the assembled guests of the glorious victory obtained by the Allied armies in the Crimea. This joyful intelligence elicited demonstrations of enthusiasm, indicated by loud, general, and repeated cheering on the part of the company. More than 250 gentlemen were present, including the following:—The Cursitor Baron, the Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Moon), Aldermen Farncomb, Sir John Musgrove, Bart., Salomons, Sir R. W. Carden, Wire, Carter, Kennedy, and Rose; the Recorder, the Town Clerk, Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Swift, M.P.; Messrs. Frederick Ferrar and Alexander Crossley, Under-Sheriffs, &c. The hosts of the evening of course presided. Grace having been said, Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge proposed "The Health of the Queen," which was received with loud cheers. "The Healths of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were also drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge said that, in Proposing "The British Army and Navy" he had a double duty to perform: he had the honour of coupling with them "The Army and Navy of France" (Loud cheers). And he had the still further satisfaction of including in the toast, "The Army and Navy of Turkey" (Renewed cheers). He felt that he was indeed most fortunate in being able to propose that toast under most auspicious circumstances, it having been intimated to him by a high authority that evening that the Allied troops had obtained a glorious victory in the Crimea (Loud cheers).

At this stage of the proceedings, the Lord Mayor entered the apartment.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge was glad to observe that their excellent Lord Mayor had come in, as he was about to communicate to them the intelligence that had reached him (Cheers). His Lordship had done them the honour of bringing to them some despatches received by him in reference to this joyful event (Cheers). Before he sat down, he would ask his excellent and right honourable friend to read the despatches to them (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor: I beg to apologise for thus trespassing upon your kind attention, but I wish to intimate that I have received an important communication from the Duke of Newcastle (Cheers), written by himself to me as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, and my business to this house is to ask for the assistance of some of the public servants who are being regaled here, in order that I may proclaim the intelligence at the Royal Exchange without further loss of time (Cheers).

My Lord,—I have the honour and high gratification of sending your Lordship a proof copy of an Extraordinary Gazette containing a telegraphic message from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, by which the glorious intelligence of the success of the Allied armies in a great battle in the Crimea has been received this morning.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant, NEWCASTLE.

Loud and general cheering followed the reading of his Grace's note. The Lord Mayor then read the communication published in the *Gazette*, which will be found in another column.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge thanked the Lord Mayor for having come in so opportunely to confirm the intelligence he had received; and begged to give "The Armies and Navies of England, France, and Turkey" (Loud cheers). Song, "Rule Britannia."

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge: I now beg to propose "The health of the Lord Mayor" (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and expressed his satisfaction at being able to communicate, beyond all possible doubt, a circumstance so gratifying to them, and so honourable to the brave men who left their shores to defend their country's cause (Cheers). He could conceive no event more important than the fall of the Crimea at the present time, because he believed it would be fraught with blessings and advantages to the whole of the civilised world (Cheers). By that event not only would the prosperity of their country and of other nations be advanced, but by it the civilisation of the whole human race would be materially assisted (Cheers). He had then another duty to perform, and that was to impart to his fellow-citizens outside the facts that had reached him (Cheers). He was truly glad that news so glorious should have reached the city of London during the year in which he had the honour to be Lord Mayor (Cheers).

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by some of the City officials, then withdrew.

Several other toasts were given in the course of the evening, and speeches made, in which congratulatory allusions were made to the important news from the Crimea. The Right Hon. Mr. Banks, Cursitor Baron, in returning thanks, after his health had been proposed, expressed a hope that, before the close of their year of office, it would be the good fortune of their hosts to preside over a meeting at which thanks would be given for the achievement of a glorious, happy, and lasting peace.

Mr. Sheriff Crossley's gold chain and badge of office are very superb: the badge, which is of highly characteristic design, has its centre embellished with the arms of the cities of London and Westminster, the Poulterers' Company, and the Sheriffs' arms; and around are the emblems of Power; figures of Plenty and Justice; and Shipping, with London Bridge and the Tower of London. The whole is beautifully executed at the establishment of Mr. Alderman Carter, Cornhill.

**AN EMIGRANTS' HOME.**—A company, with a capital of £25,000 in £5 shares, is proposed for building an Emigrants' Home at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, at the terminus of the railway. It is stated that an establishment, affording every useful accommodation and comfort for 664 individuals, can be erected for £20,000, and that respectable persons have offered to lease such an institution at seven per cent on the outlay. Similar projects are referred to as having been carried out with great success at Hamburg and Bremen. By this means emigrants can be protected from the chief troubles and expenses as well as the serious deceptions to which they are at present exposed. The undertaking was suggested by Mrs. Chisholm to Mr. Samuel Sidney, by whom it will be managed.

**ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.**—This institution was reopened on Monday, having during the recess, undergone considerable revision and rearrangement, under the management of Dr. Biber. The most interesting addition to the attractions of the Panopticon is a series of panoramic and dioramic views of Verona painted on glass, and displayed by means of a large lens on a gigantic canvas. The subjects comprise a general view of the town and environs, the Porch of the Cathedral, the Piazza della Erbe, the Tomb of the Scaligers, and the exterior and interior of the Church of San Zomone. After these views a series of chromatropic effects was exhibited, in which an almost endless variety of singularly beautiful figures was produced. As a termination to this exhibition, during which the hall is darkened, the fountain in the centre was set in action, and the stream of water rendered luminous by means of optical apparatus. Some extraordinary and beautiful effects were thus produced, the fluid appearing now like a liquid stream of fire, and again resembling a sparkling shower of silver. Loud and prolonged applause greeted this, as well as the whole series of optical displays. Music forms an important feature in the programme; the gigantic organ (one of the finest in the country) being exhibited at frequent intervals during the day by Mr. Best, the organist to the institution. Other musical attractions are offered in the performances of the Messrs. Distin on the flügel horns, and some glees and madrigals by a vocal quartet. Amusement and instruction are so blended in this exhibition that no visitor can fail to find some source of gratification and improvement, and we hail the re-opening of the Panopticon as an addition to the sources of rational enjoyment and mental improvement for the people.

#### TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c

We can confirm a paragraph of our gossip of some few weeks, on the subject of the last survivor of the very many persons mentioned by name in Boswell's delightful biography. Lady Keith Hester Thrale, the *Queen* of Dr. Johnson, is still happily among us. Lady Keith travelled in Wales with Dr. Johnson, in the year 1774—or more than eighty years ago. Lady Keith is the mother of the Baroness Nairne-Sylvanus Urban, in chronicling the recent death of Dr. Johnson's god-daughter, supplies a pleasant picture connected with the existing memorials of our great moralist. Miss Langton, we are told, always wore, as a brooch, a beautiful miniature of her illustrious godfather, and was fond of giving away specimens of her needlework, on which she had interwoven the words "Worked by Dr. Johnson's god-daughter." On a bracket, near the mantelpiece, in her best sitting-room, stood the china mug in which he used to mix his favourite lemonade; and on another bracket stood the small china tea-cup and saucer which blind Miss Williams used to fill and refill so frequently for him. Memorials of this kind should not be lost sight of. Where are they now?

One of our winter exhibitions—and one that will prove attractive—is to be, we observe, an Exhibition (in Pall-mall) of by very far the best collection of Mexican Antiquities that has yet been brought into this country. The collection has been formed with great care, and at a great cost, by Mr. Young. We have seen a portion of the collection, and were much pleased with some choice examples, revealing traces of an Etruscan origin, that will afford matter for discussion among antiquaries and artists.

Lord Broughton, better known as Mr. Hobhouse, and the friend of Lord Byron, is making his appearance once more as an author. He is revising and correcting his once popular "Journey through Albania" during the Years 1809 and 1810." Another great traveller is also on the eve of reappearing as an author. Mr. Borrow is to give us a sequel to "Lavengro," under the title of "Romany Rye," with this motto, "Fear God, and take your own part."

A correspondent who signs himself "An Author of several Volumes of Poems," has requested to be informed of the name of the famous trunk-maker, of the last century, to whose care so many volumes of poetry were finally entrusted, and whose pretty daughter is still commemorated in the celebrated toast, "All round St. Paul's, not forgetting the trunk-maker's daughter at the corner." We, it so happens, can satisfy our correspondent. His name was Henry Nickless, and his death is recorded under the 18th November, 1750, as "Mr. Henry Nickless, master of the famous trunk-maker's shop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, worth twenty thousand pounds." Of the daughter we can tell him nothing. The trunk-maker himself is additionally commemorated in Hogarth's "Beer."

A house in London often looked up to with interest by all who care for Sir Walter Scott, is on the eve of demolition—it has probably gone by this time. We allude to the St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street, where the great novelist lay so long insensible, on his way from Italy to Abbotsford. We remember to have seen Scott carried from out this house to the carriage—surrounded by his children and grandchildren—his vacant eye is before us while we write. We still see his silvery hair, and his long upper lip. This was Scott's last day in London. He has gone—his children have gone too; and only one grandchild remains, and she childless, of the family of the Scotts, of Abbotsford.

Another London alteration (now in hand), which our American brethren will regret as much as ourselves, deserves to find a place in our column of Talk. The iron blinds, bullet proof, and with which the great Duke of Wellington fortified Apsley-house during the ferment of the Reform Bill, have all but disappeared. The present Duke has directed their removal, and all that will remain, before this week is over, of the fortifications of Apsley-house, as the great Captain fortified it, will be the stonework in which the iron cramps were set. We must regret their removal; but, we confess, that the present Duke having to live in the house, has studied his own comfort in ordering the alteration.

A new monthly publication, started to represent "publishers and book-sellers," and styled "The Intelligencer," has a clever paper on the lottery of a sale of books. "A knock-out" is a something which few people understand; but here it is described with an air of truth, which we can in some measure confirm, from our own experience. The sacrifices of property at country sales are only too common:—

Nearly all the old booksellers in London some time since received a catalogue, from a country auctioneer, of books to be sold at a large house (late in the occupation of a gentleman) a few miles from London. Now, though it was a large and valuable collection, they had only made one day's sale of it, for the books were much heaped together in lots. Very many of the booksellers went on the morning of the day, and all saw each other at the train, and knew each other's errand. As soon as we got to the country station, an obscure one, where nobody got out but this lot of booksellers, we seemed by mutual consent to keep together. After a little signalling and whispering it was made known that a *knock-out* was desired. By-the-by, ought I not to explain the word? Some may not know its meaning. A *knock-out* is a combination of bidders at a sale, who, deputed one to bid, save the increase of price which further competition causes, and subsequently have a private sale among themselves, where all the money got on the sale of the books over the price they gave at the public sale is divided among every member as a dividend. This is the best explanation I can give. I am no hand at it. Well, sir, to go on. We walked up a green lane from the station; and then arranged the *knock-out*, who was to buy, where the books were to be brought, and where we were to meet after the sale, and have our own sale. The sale went on: some of the neighbouring gentry were there, wishing to buy; but what with the prices we could give, and a little cleverly-administered "chaff" (don't admit the word, sir, if you don't like it, it means banter)—we drove them from the room, or made them pretty quiet. (Allow me here to say that I disapprove now of the whole proceeding.) We bought very nearly all the books—a nice lot they were!—and had them carried in a harvest-cart to the village inn, or Public, and there, when we were all assembled, placed on a side table in a large square room. How the rustics stared at us through the windows. What shall we have? was now a question very generally raised. Tea—suggested some one. Immense laughter followed the mild suggestion. It was agreed at last everybody was to order what he liked, and then the business to begin. An astonished barmaid received the orders, in which brandy formed a considerable item, and with the drink in so mean quantities before us, and the tobacco-smoke round us, we proceeded to elect a person to act as auctioneer. This done, the sale went on in comparative quiet for some time. The dark came on, the lights were brought in, and we were fast getting to the end of our job. Now, sir, began our troubles. Those persons who had already traded, and bought to the extent of their capital, and who had little to do but to drink, could not be restrained from interrupting. The room was cloudy, very thick with smoke; we, some of us, were clonder than the room. The selling went on slowly. An occasional song disturbed business. As the night came on the confusion increased. The horses in the van which we had ordered to come at ten, to take the books to London, while we went by rail, were stamping with impatience, cold in the dark and dew. It was ten minutes to twelve. In answer to a summons for more brandy and water, we were answered that they were out of the chief ingredient, and could get none in the village. What, the water? Oh no! that would have been no consequence—the brandy. What, not at the Parson's? Irreverently bawled out a small and dirty trader. The greater part of them, exiled by previous drink, rose in great wrath, at this unexpected statement, and made an immense noise over the house, to the annoyance and irritation of the landlord. The man with the van at the door began to curse and swear, and it was evident something must be done with the books and the men. Some of the more sober among us (there was only one entirely in that blessed state, you know who) consulted with the landlord, and arranged for the summary transport into the van of *Books and Buyers*. Some went into the van without any trouble. Some were persuaded in, and some had to be carried in, like the books. First of all, two hired rustics sought for the auctioneer, he was under his own chair, they lifted him into the wagon, and so with the books and all else that was necessary. The books were safely covered and packed at one end of the large vehicle, and the buyers at the other. One by one, even the more sober, fell asleep, and after a short and pithy conversation with the driver, who fully enjoyed the circumstances of the party, I fell into the same state. After a long nap I woke, we were passing market gardens and dewy fields. It was very early—morning, half-past three. I was soon asleep again, but when I woke next time I found, on looking round, little progress made in the hour and half since I last woke. And, positively, when I was fully

awake, I found our waggon was stock still in the side of the road, the horses quietly feeding by the hedge, the driver in a loud snore, and all my associates asleep. I was not long waking John, the waggon rattled on, the unhappy buyers began to wake, to crawl from the heap they lay in, and rub their eyes; and if you had been in the Old Kent-road at six o'clock that morning, you would have seen us, sir, sleepy and seedy, and slow, coming to business. It was my last knock-out.

Moveable property, such as books, if of any value, will sell better in London than in any other place in Great Britain. We recommend this description of "a knock-out" to executors and guardians—to all, indeed, interested in obtaining the best market price for what they have to sell.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### JOHN BUTLER, SECOND MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, K.P.

THE sudden death of this much-respected and deeply-lamented nobleman, which occurred from a stroke of apoplexy, on the 25th ult., is universally deplored. His Lordship had only recently completed his forty-sixth year, having been born 24th August, 1808. He was the eldest son of James, tenth Earl of Ormonde, K.P. (on whom a Marquisate was conferred, 5th October, 1845), and grandson of John Butler, of Garryricken, to whom the family honours of the illustrious house of Ormonde were restored in 1791. By his mother, Grace Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, who is still alive, the deceased nobleman was grandson of the Right Hon. John Staples; and through his grandmother, Lady Anne Wanderford, was representative of the Earls of Wanderford.

Lord Ormonde married, 19th September, 1843, Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Peget, G.C.B., brother of the late Marquis of Anglesey, and leaves four sons and one daughter; of whom the eldest son, James Edward William Theobald, Earl of Ossory, born 5th October, 1844, succeeds as third Marquis of Ormonde.

Few families in the Empire are so illustrious or so historic as that of which the Marquis was the heir. Deriving their surname from the office of Chief Butler of Ireland, conferred by Henry II. upon Theobald Walter, one of his companions in the Conquest of Ireland: the Butlers have ever since maintained the first position on the roll of Ireland's aristocracy. James, fifth Earl of Ormonde, was created Earl of Wiltshire, in England, in 1439. James, the second and great Duke of Ormonde, K.G., commanded, in chief, the forces of Queen Anne.

Lord Ormonde, whose death we record, was Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia, a Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and a Knight of St. Patrick. He was also Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, was well known as an archaeologist, and had gained distinction in literature by his "Autumn in Sicily."

The muniment-room at his Lordship's splendid seat of Kilkenny Castle, is the richest in Ireland, in national and family records.

##### GEORGE LEITH ROUPELL, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., PHYSICIAN TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

THIS eminent physician died on the 29th ult., in Welbeck-street, London, after a few hours' illness. He was the elder brother of Mr. R. F. Roupell, the well-known Queen's Counsel, and son of the late George Boone Roupell, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery. The family of Roupell came originally from Hesse Cassel, and was first settled in England by Captain Roupell, an officer in William III.'s Guards, who accompanied that monarch from Holland in 1688.

Dr. Roupell was born 18th September, 1797, and succeeded to the estate of Chart Ham Park, co. Sussex, at the death of his father, 19th January, 1838.

##### Mr. GEORGE FIELD, OF SION-HILL PARK.

THE demise of Mr. George Field, the author of "Chromatics," and other works that occupy a prominent place in our artists' libraries, took place on the 28th ult., at his residence, Sion-hill Park, near Brentford. Mr. Field has succeeded in imparting to painters in elegant language, with apposite illustrations, a variety of important information upon various branches of their art—especially on doubtful questions of science connected with optics, pigments, and chemical effects; and it is hoped that he has bequeathed to the world his unrivalled mode of preparing colouring substances; so that artists may still obtain Field's madders, Field's lemon yellow, Field's ultramarine, &c. One beautiful process he made known many years ago—his percolator by atmospheric pressure; for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts; an instrument which has been subsequently applied to the clearing of sugar, and, at our breakfast-table, to our improved cup of coffee. He was also the inventor of the Metrochrome, which enabled him so completely to explain the combinations, harmonies, and neutralising influences of the three primitive colours; also of the continuous or conical prism, which exhibits and explains so beautifully the phenomenon of the rainbow, and the principle of refraction producing colours. In all his works there was an exquisite admixture of science and of elegant taste; in all his writings, of knowledge and refinement.

Mr. Field was born of an old family, at Berkhamstead, in 1777. He died in his library, surrounded by his beautiful selection of literary, scientific, and artistic gems. He has desired to be buried beside his wife, at Isleworth, with a copy of his works in his coffin.—*From a Correspondent.*

**DEATH OF MR. JOHN MOORE, THE PUBLISHER.**—The well-known publisher of prints, illustrative of the turf and of our national sports, for the last thirty years, Mr. John Moore, of St. Martin's lane, has fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic. He died on Monday last, after an illness of ten days, of choleraic diarrhoea, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mr. Moore was born in Colchester in 1795, and was the architect of his own fortune. For some time he was a timber merchant, having a wharf on the Thames; but his chief business was in the publication of engravings of racing celebrities, particularly the winners of the St. Leger, Oaks, and Derby. One of Mr. Moore's celebrated prints was the "Racing Creaks," which was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The late Mr. Moore was much respected; he was gifted with natural taste, and had great tact and energy.

**THE CHOLERA AT TRINIDAD.**—We regret to learn, by letters from Trinidad, that—after decimating Barbadoes, and greatly afflicting other islands—the cholera has at last visited Trinidad. On the 8th of September there were fifty deaths registered, and the panic among the inhabitants was at its height. The weather had been very dry and sultry; but the medical aid called in had been successful when administered in time.

**"WHAT A FALLING OFF!"**—The fortifications of Bomarsund are now in the possession of a Swedish sailor, named Clas Berggren, who acted as an interpreter to the French Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who made him a present of the ruins in acknowledgment of his services. He is now in treaty with some builders at Stockholm, for the purchase of the huge blocks of granite not destroyed by the British and French artillery.

An extraordinarily large field of white wheat has been grown this year in the parish of Sessay, near Thirsk, in the North Riding of the county of York. Some of the straws, when standing, exceeded six feet in length; the average length of the straws in the field would far exceed the average height of man; many of the ears were upwards of half a foot in length, and well filled, yielding betwixt five and six score full-grown corns. This field of wheat belongs to Mr. Smithson, of the Church Farm, Sessay, and upon the estate of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Down.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—On Thursday week an elegant testimonial was presented to Mr. Henry Schallahn, the Director of the Crystal Palace Band, by the gentlemen who have, under his guidance, contributed so much to the gratification of the visitors. This testimonial, consisting of a baton of silver, richly chased and gilt, was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street.

**LONDON AND STAINES BRIDGES.**—These bridges cross the same river; connect the same counties—Middlesex and Surrey. They stand within the jurisdiction of the same city, the Corporation of London; they are from designs of the same architect, Rennie. They were built of materials out of the same quarry, by the same contractors, Sir W. Jolliffe and Sir Edward Banks; and they were opened by the same King and Queen, their late Majesties William and Adelaide.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A meeting of the Orange lodges of four counties was held in Belfast, on Tuesday, to express an opinion with reference to the recent outrage on the railway at Treilick.

M. de Kisseleff, ex-Ambassador of Russia at Paris, has just taken for a year an hotel in the Rue Ducale, at Brussels.

A "Sailors' Home" was opened at Leith, on Tuesday, by a public meeting of the influential merchants and shipowners of the place.

Cardinal Angelo Mai's library is likely to be brought to the hammer. It is valued at £16,000.

Mr. Rowland Hill has selected Mr. John Lowther Du Platt Taylor, of the General Post-office, to be his private secretary.

The King Regent of Portugal has sent the insignia of the Order of Isabella to the Duchess of Brabant.

By the demise of the late Marquis of Ormonde, a blue riband of the Order of St. Patrick falls to the disposal of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ire and, also, the Colonelcy of the Kilkeenny Militia.

The late Mr. George Barron, of Dretton Manor, South Cave, near Hull, has bequeathed his valuable collection of coins and medals, worth about £2000, to the Leeds Philosophical Society. The coins include Greek, Roman, Saxon, British, and Indian.

Mr. Edland, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Upsal, has just taken out a patent for an invention, by which messages can be sent by the electric wire simultaneously in opposite directions.

Lord Aberdeen has accepted an invitation from the Lord Provost and Town-council of Aberdeen to be present on the 9th instant at the public inauguration of his portrait recently painted by subscriptions from many of the citizens and the Town-council. An address is to be presented to the Premier, expressing approval of his policy with respect to the war.

The French Emperor has given 50,000*fr.* from his privy purse for the establishment of lines of omnibuses between the camps and Boulogne-sur-Mer for the use of the soldiers. The omnibuses are to be gratis for the men, and are to leave each camp four times a day, and to return four times.

Archdeacon Denison has protested against the inquiry instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury into the doctrines published by the Archdeacon respecting the real presence in the Eucharist, on the ground that he was formerly acquitted of the same charge by the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The King of the Belgians is expected at Vienna. It is not known whether he will visit any other spot of the Austrian dominions. His journey excites great attention at Berlin.

The statistics of the Police Court of Newcastle-on-Tyne show inconceivably an increase of drunken cases on the Sunday since the new Beer Act came into operation.

Great alterations will shortly be made in the subordinate members attached to the Russian Embassy in Vienna. It is said that the new Secretary and Attachés will be selected at St. Petersburg from the Old Russian party.

Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and family have arrived at Constantinople, and are at present residing at the British Embassy, at Therapia.

Dr. Cullen's ukase for contributions towards the new Roman Catholic University Fund was responded to on Sunday, in the Dublin chancery, to the amount of nearly £1200.

The total yield of cotton in America during the season 1853-4 appears to have been about 2,930,000 bales; being a decrease over those of the two preceding years—of about 332,652 bales less than it was in 1852-3, and 85,029 bales less than in 1851-2.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to about £850,000. The exports included £300,000 on account of the Turkish loan, but were not otherwise considerable.

A proposed Cotton Spinning Company, at Bombay—the shares of which have risen from £100 to £250—has given an impetus to similar speculations there.

The Board of Guardians of the Barrow Union, Leicestershire, have resolved not to assist in obtaining the information necessary for forming agricultural statistics.

M. S. Lambert, who represents at Brussels the house of Rothschild Brothers in Paris, has been appointed Consul-General for Greece in Belgium.

In 1853, from May 15 to August 15, nearly 500,000 bottles of sparkling champagne were sent to Russia. This year, in the corresponding period, the number has not been 36,000.

The great composer, Rossini, has of late declined so much that there is no hope whatever of his recovery. A violent attack was lately near carrying him off, but he partially recovered, and was able to return to Florence. Even if he should live, it is said that he will never recover his clearness of ideas.

The average weight of the mails dispatched from London every evening is between 14 and 15 tons. The newspapers and bags weigh 12 tons 5 cwt.

Another claimant for the Earldom of Perth has emerged in the person of a pitman's son, who styles himself Thomas Drummond of Biddick, county of Durham, grandson and heir-male of James Drummond, sixth Earl of Perth.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has just published an edict, in which, after attributing the cholera to the sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Rocco, the heart of St. Charles, and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty.

The new Prussian Minister has withdrawn the Royal Arms of Prussia from the front of the mansion of the Legation, on Carlton-house-terrace.

Lord Cowley, who has returned to his villa at Chantilly, from Boulogne, has entered into a treaty for the Royal Château of Chantilly—the property of the Duke d'Aumale.

The first section of the Bengal Railway was opened for traffic on the 15th of August.

Chevalier Bonelli has started the idea of having a Universal Exhibition at Turin, in 1857. It meets with great favour there.

The proposal of the Austrian Government to connect Wallachia with Austria, by a telegraphic line from Cronstadt to Bucharest, has been accepted by the Wallachian Administrative Council, which has voted 700*0*00*0* to cover the first outlay.

A few days ago, as the wife of a butcher, of Crossley, Wilts, was whitewashing their cottage, she pulled away an old board from the ceiling, when, to her astonishment and joy, a bag containing £370 in gold fell to the floor.

The Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Byam Martin, is now lying dangerously ill at his son's residence, Portsea. Admiral Giffard, the father of the late unfortunate Captain of the *Tiger*, is also lying dangerously ill at his residence in Southampton.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince of Lahore—at present the guest of the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, at Bickleton-hall, Yorkshire—paid a visit to Doncaster, in company with the President of the Board of Control.

The Solicitors of Nottingham have agreed to allow their clerks a half-day holiday every week. The offices are to be in future closed at one o'clock on Thursday.

A Western American paper says that a short time previously a train, composed of nine waggon and fifty—Mormons—crossed the Missouri eastwardly in search of a new home. They had left the Salt Lake City on account of the oppression and immorality of their church.

A small number of bottle-nose whales made their appearance off the Prior's Haven, Tynemouth, early on Saturday morning last. They appeared to be from twenty to twenty-five feet long, and sported about, throwing up water for nearly half an hour; but were at length driven off the coast by a steam-vessel and other boats.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has just prohibited a number of works, among which we find:—The "Civil History of Tuscany, from 1737 to 1848" by Zobi; the "History of the Despotism of the Popes, Emperors, and Kings," &c., by Delachambre and G. Latty; the "Most Celebrated Prisons of Europe, and especially of Italy," by Alboize and Maquet; and "Visions and Inspirations, verified by various Priests," as having occurred to a Nun called Maria Gertrude; printed at Florence in 1853, with the approbation of the authorities.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Stuttgart on the 23rd, for the purpose of being present at the high festivities held on the birthday of his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg. Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands had also arrived to be present on the anniversary of her Royal father's birthday, and was received with all the honours due to her station.

The silver produced from the mines of Great Britain and Ireland in 1853, is estimated at 700,000 ounces, worth, at 5*s.* 6*d.* the ounce, £192,400.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a decree forbidding the export of corn to Austria. The decree is to take effect from the moment a copy of it reaches the custom-house.

A public park was opened at Maclesfield last week. A portion of the land necessary for the purpose was provided by private subscriptions. The Marquis of Westminster, as Lord-Lieutenant of Cheshire, and the Earl of Harrington, the owner of Garsworth, a neighbouring village, assisted at the proceedings, which were attended by a vast body of the manufacturing population.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M., Richmond, Virginia.—Thanks for your attention. A copy, however, may be procured from Germany or France, for about one sixth of the sum you mention.

CHESBONCH.—In England, when the King Castles on his own side, he goes to the K. Kt sq.; when on the Queen's side, he goes to the Q. R sq., and to no other square.

ORESTES.—You should purchase one of Jaques' "In statu quo" Chess-boards, in which the object you desire is easily and completely effected. In these boards, by the pressure of two small ivory knobs on the external edge, the Chessmen are instantaneously fixed in the respective squares so that the game may be discontinued without any apprehension of the position being disturbed. Upon resuming play, you have simply to press two similar knobs on the internal edge, and the men are all free again. This is a very ingenious contrivance.

SAINTFIELD.—If the moves made subsequent to the Check are known, they should be retraced.

B. W. F.—Such crude productions only give trouble. No. 1 can be solved in three moves; No. 2, easily in four moves.

J. E. R.—The amended version shall be examined.

C. F. S.—It shall have attention.

JEVENIS.—In a week or two; we have not room at present.

A. READER, Lancaster.—In the position which forms the subject of dispute, we are of opinion the White, with proper play, can win the game.

SPECTATOR.—Upon the termination of Dr. Forbes' curious and learned dissertation on the Oriental game.

T. W., Hull.—We mentioned, last week that the proposed Chess assemblage at Glaston was postponed to the 25th. Full particulars as to the distinguished players invited, the matches arranged, &c., may be obtained by applying to the Hon. Secretary, A. B. Skipworth, Esq., Glaston, Lincolnshire.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 553, by Orestes, Albert, Pedagogus, N. B., T. J. of Hanworth, Philip, Subaltern, Touchstone, B. B., Derevon, A. K., R. A., Cozio, O. P. Q., Vernon, Major S., Omega, are correct.

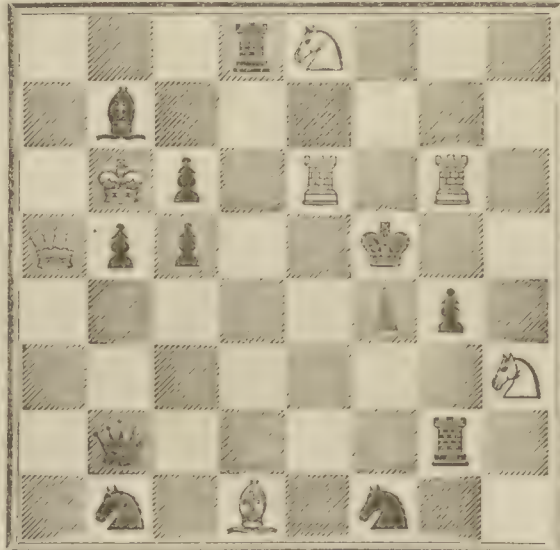
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 554, by Derevon, E. H., Norwich, J. P., Dalston; T. A., Germania; J. L., Terk; K. F., Royal Artillery; H. M., G. F., Rev. T. M., Medicus, D.D., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derevon, R. F., M. P., Sub. Ernest, J. L., York, are correct. All others are wrong.

## PROBLEM No. 555.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## MUSIC.

THE CONCENTORES SOCIETY.—To those who are acquainted with the various musical institutions of the metropolis, the Concentores Society is well known. But we may inform the more general reader that it is an association of long standing and great distinction, formed, as its title indicates, for the cultivation of vocal harmony. All its members are composers; and the most eminent among our English musicians of the last thirty years stand on its rolls. At its meetings the members preside in rotation; and it is expected that the President of the evening shall bring forward a certain number of new vocal pieces—glees, madrigals, canons, &c., of his own composition. These are sung, and then criticised by the company in a good-humoured colloquial way, but with freedom and acuteness; and, as every person who takes a share in the conversation is himself an artist, many remarks are often struck out in these off-hand discussions which are of real value to the art. Some of our finest and most popular glees have been first produced and discussed in this way at meetings of the Concentores Society. But the entertainment of the evening is not confined to the performance of new pieces; they are intermixed with older compositions by the greatest masters. Hence an evening at the Concentores is one of the most intellectual, as well as agreeable, that the genuine lover of music can possibly spend. The Society held its first meeting of the season on Tuesday evening, at Gresham College. Mr. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac., was the President, and Prof. Taylor was Vice-President. Several new MS. Glees and Canons, by the President, were sung with great effect, and received with great and well-merited applause; and many other compositions, by past and present members, performed alternately with those of the President, contributed to form a varied and most interesting entertainment.

## THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—"The King's Rival" is the name of the new drama by Messrs. Taylor and Reade, produced on Monday, as the opening-piece for commending Mrs. Seymour's highly laudable experiment to the public. It is in five acts, and concerns the marriage of the Duke of Richmond (Mr. Mead) with the Miss Stewart (Miss Glyn), whose portrait served for the Britannia on the English halfpence, and who was one of the flames of Charles II. (Mr. G. Vandenhof). The authors have been ambitious to show their reading, and to exhibit the manners of that profligate reign in their scenes and situations; and to such an extent, that the immediate story is sometimes lost in the crowd of accessories. This sort of drama is frequent on the French stage; but the English public have yet to learn its proprieties; and, in the present instance, the difficulty was increased by the grossness of some of the incidents in which Nell Gwynne (Mrs. Seymour) is introduced as a participator. We have a further objection to this character as a second and worse edition of *Peg Woffington*. Authors seldom benefit by repeating themselves; and the inferiority of the new portrait is obvious. The exhibition of Court vice is not pleasing; and the satire, in these times, not needed. The historical references and colourings are, however, skillfully introduced; but, in their selection, the same judgment is hardly displayed. Major Wildman (Mr. Stuart), who excites the Duke of Richmond to conspiracy, is brought into Spring-gardens under the influence of the plague, and apparently dies on the stage, with the documents of the conspiracy about his person. Whatever may be the historical propriety of such an incident, the audience resented its introduction as aesthetically revolting, and the curtain fell on the third act to no little sibilation. The play was indebted for its recovery almost entirely to Miss Glyn, who performed the latter scenes with a force and eloquence that literally "commanded success." Her part, indeed, culminates artistically to a climax; the earlier situations being scarcely more than preparations for the last. They are, however, written with subtlety of intention; and were performed with a mixture of dignity and pathos, which proved the accomplished actress. But though in this manner saved, we fear that we are not justified in asserting that the new drama will become attractive; and we, therefore, cannot but regret that the authors have not chosen a subject more popular in its theme, and that they were not more happy in its treatment. The drama was succeeded by a farce from the pen of Mr. Charles Salby, under the title of "My Friend the Major," in which Mr. Toole enacts a bailiff, who accompanies his captive, under the *soubriquet* imputed in the appellation of the piece, to a ball, and there astonishes the company with his eccentricities, somewhat after the fashion of "the dancing barber." Mr. Toole was much applauded, and provoked excessive laughter. His dancing, indeed, was encoored. The house was full, and the performances lasted to a late hour. Abridgment would be beneficial to both productions.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Brooke commenced his parting performances on Monday, with the character of *Virginius*. On Tuesday he performed the *Hunchback*; and on Wednesday, *Richard III.* It is not need-

ful to analyze the performer's merits in these or the other parts (a new one every night) set down for this brief and farewell engagement. Mr. Brooke's style—whatever its merits or its faults—is now generally appreciated; and certainly no means have been omitted to ensure his popularity and success.

MARYLEBONE.—This theatre re-opens this evening with Shakespeare's "As You Like It," pictorially illustrated. We are requested to state that Mr. Edward Murray has returned to the establishment, as acting manager. A new and original tragedy, by John A. Herand, Esq., is underlined as in active preparation, the subject being a British one, derived from the chronicles of Geoffrey Monmouth. Its full title, as advertised, is "Vidua; or, the Mother's Tragedy—a Legend of Early Britain." Some extraordinary scenery and costumes are promised by way of appropriate illustration to this ambitious production; in which it is expected that Mr. and Mrs. William Wallack, in their respective characters, will achieve decided success.

PRINCESS.—A new play, in three acts, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, entitled the "Heart of Gold," will be produced on Monday.—The OLYMPIC also re-opens on the same evening.

## THE LOWER CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the morning of the 13th September, Quebec and its environs presented a very gay appearance, reminding one of the industrial fêtes which are so popular in the agricultural counties of the Mother Country. Flags were flying from every available elevation; crowds of pedestrians and long strings of carriages blocked up the narrow approaches to the fortifications of Quebec, as they wended their way to the Plains of Abraham, on which the Annual Exhibition of the Lower Canadian Agricultural Society was held.

His Excellency the Governor-General arrived on the ground at two o'clock, attended by his staff. He was received by the President of the Lower Canadian Agricultural Association, the President of the Board of Agriculture, and the members of the Local Committee, who presented him with an address. Lord Elgin (who was enthusiastically received) replied, congratulating the Society on the success which had attended their exertions in promoting improved agriculture in Canada.

About 6000 persons received admission during the day, and it was impossible to walk among the assembly and hear its conversation carried on in English and French indifferently, and not be struck by the complete fusion of races which it has been the constant aim of Lord Elgin to effect, and in which he has so signally succeeded. In 1776 Wolfe and Montcalm fought and died on this very plain, which, in 1854, has become the scene of the friendly competition of a cattle-show!

The band of the 26th Regiment—the only corps which recent arrangements will leave in Canada—was in attendance.

The stock exhibited showed a marked improvement over former years; the horses especially were much and deservedly admired; but the Society have still much to effect in the improvement of other descriptions of cattle.

The various Fire Companies of Quebec, Montreal, and one from the neighbouring State of Maine, were present. Their friendly competition for a prize was not the least amusing feature in the day's entertainment; and their gay dresses added greatly to the picturesque character of the scene.

## THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

At the recent Meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, Mr. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., read an important and interesting paper upon the Faussett Antiquities. As this Collection has been of late the subject of so much discussion, and as it is, in fact, an object of national interest, we will quote some extracts from Mr. Wright's lecture, with Engravings of a few articles from the Collection, which is described as the finest assemblage of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities of the pre-Christian age ever yet made. After an account of the researches of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, near Canterbury, who formed this Collection, and of Douglas, the author of the "Nenia Britannica," and of their erroneous opinions on the subject, Mr. Wright proceeded to inform the meeting that they had now before them in the Faussett Collection alone, the contents of between seven and eight hundred graves, which had furnished an almost indefinite variety of articles; and this variety would no doubt have been greatly increased but for the perishable materials of which many of those placed in the graves were composed. In these interments the body was usually laid on its back in the middle of the floor of the grave. In the case of a man, we almost always find above the right shoulder the iron head of a spear, and in general we may trace by the colour of the earth the decayed wood of the shaft, until near the foot of the skeleton lies the iron-spiked ferule which terminated it at the other end. We sometimes also meet with one or more smaller heads of javelins, or arrows. Closer to the side of the skeleton lies usually a long iron broadsword, not much unlike the claymore of the Scottish Highlander, of which it is probably the prototype. Another article, peculiarly characteristic of the Saxon interments, is the knife, the length of which is generally about five or six inches, although at times it extends to from ten to eleven inches; and then from its shape it must have been a very formidable weapon, independent of its utility for other purposes. It has been pretended that it was from the use of this instrument, called in their language a *seax*, that our forefathers derived their name of Saxons. Over the breast of the Saxon warrior is generally found the iron umbo or boss of his shield. Such are the more common arms found, without much variation, in the graves of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The miscellaneous articles are much more varied. Of personal ornaments, the first that attract our attention are the fibulae, or brooches, and the buckles. The latter are usually of bronze gilt, and are often very elaborately ornamented; and many of the fibulae which are found upon male skeletons, as well as females, are extremely rich and beautiful. In the Kentish tumuli the prevailing form is circular, and they are often of gold, profusely ornamented with filigree work, and with garnets or other stones, or sometimes glass or paste, set usually upon chequered foils of gold. The use of this fibula appears to have been to fasten the mantle over the breast, where it is most commonly found. Some of the finest examples of the Saxon gold fibulae occur in the Faussett Collection. Their general size is from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter; but the Faussett collection possesses one of considerably larger dimensions, which was found in the grave of an Anglo-Saxon lady, on Kingston Down. This magnificent ornament is no less than three inches and a half in diameter, a quarter of an inch thick at the edges, and three-quarters of an inch thick at the centre, all of gold, and weighing between six and seven ounces. It is covered with ornaments of filigree work, in concentric circles, and is set with garnets and with pale-blue stones. The acus or pin on the back is also ornamented and set with garnets. It was found high on the breast, near the right shoulder. Other jewellery is found in abundance, and in a great variety of form. The most common material of beads is glass or variegated clay; the latter made with great skill, and often pleasing patterns. It may be observed that we sometimes find a string of beads round the neck of a man; and other circumstances show that there were Saxon exquisites who were vain enough of their personal adornments.

The interments of the Anglo-Saxon ladies are generally accompanied with a number of articles of utility as well as of ornament. By a lady's side, we usually find the remains of a bunch of domestic implements, somewhat resembling the article brought into fashion a few months ago, under the name of a "châtelaine."

A great variety of household utensils, of different kinds, are also found in the Anglo-Saxon graves. The pottery, when not Roman, is of rude construction; and, in fact, it is not very abundant; for our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, for several ages after their settlement in this island, seem to have used principally pottery of Roman manufacture. But if the Anglo-Saxon earthenware was rude and coarse in its character, the case was quite different with the Anglo-Saxon glass, which is rather common in the graves of Kent. The glass of the Anglo-Saxons is fine and delicately thin. It is found chiefly in drinking-cups, though a few small basins and bottle shaped vessels of glass have been found. The form of the drinking-cups will be best understood by a diagram. It will be observed that they are either pointed at the bottom or rounded in such a manner that they could never have stood upright—a form which it is supposed was given them to force each drinker to empty his glass at a draught. This practice is understood to have existed down to a much later period, and it is said to have given rise to the name *tumbler*, applied originally to a drinking-glass which was never intended to stand upright.

After describing various other articles found in the Anglo-Saxon graves, Mr. Wright went on to remark that a careful comparison of them showed how little we have hitherto really understood of the degree of civilisation existing among the Anglo-Saxons before their conversion



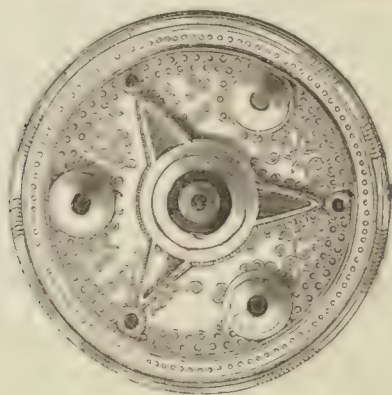


THE LOWER CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

to Christianity: that with one interment has been found a pair of compasses; and in several instances, scales and weights have occurred. Mr. Rolfe obtained from the interesting cemetery at Osengell a pair of delicately-formed bronze scales, with a complete set of weights, all formed from Roman coins. It is remarkable, also, that some of these graves contain cowrie shells—articles which are only found on the shores of the Pacific. Several of these are in the Faussett Collection.

coveries made in the Teutonic cemeteries on the Continent; and deduced from this and other circumstances, some interesting views on the condition of our pagan Anglo-Saxon forefathers.

I cannot therefore help sharing largely in the regret felt by I believe every Englishman who has reflected on the subject, at the manner in which this Collection has been rejected by the Trustees of our great National Museum, and for the sort of an excuse which was made for that rejection, when its propriety was questioned in the House of Commons. It was not only from being transferred to the Continent, or from passing into the hands of some other collector, that this Collection was saved by the intelligent zeal of Mr. Mayer; for I have reasons to believe that Mr. Mayer actually stepped in between the British Museum and the public auction room, and that if he had not purchased them, the whole Collection might now have been scattered



ANGLO-SAXON FIBULA.



LARGE ANGLO-SAXON FIBULA.



ANGLO-SAXON FIBULA.

Mr. Wright proceeded next to dilate on the ethnological importance of these researches. It becomes interesting to us to know if there are peculiarities in the remains found in the Anglo-Saxon graves which correspond with the ethnological division given us by the historian; for it is in this manner that the science of archaeology becomes serviceable to ethnology and to history. The lecturer enumerated certain articles which did present such peculiarities, according to the district in which they were found. Thus, the fibulae of the people of Kent were almost all round; but, when we turn to the collections made from the graves of East Anglia, we find the fibulae assuming a totally different form, which has been termed cross-shaped, because the general outline is that of a single or double cross. As far as observation has yet gone, these cross-shaped fibulae prevail wherever the Anglo race settled.

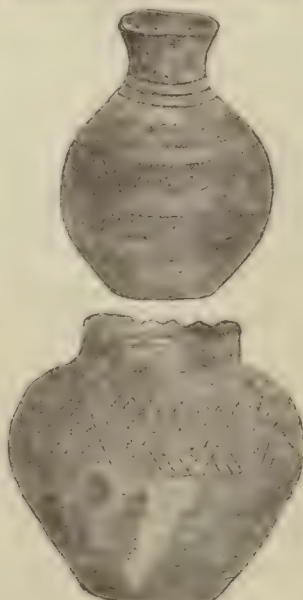
Mr. Wright next pointed out the light thrown on the subject by dis-

I need not say (Mr. Wright concluded), after these considerations, that the study of the interesting objects now exhibited to you is one of national importance, and that the collection made by Bryan Faussett, ought to be considered as, in the highest sense of the term, a national monument.

in small lots all over the world. I must add, that we are about to receive from that gentleman a benefit, for which we might probably have looked in vain but for the chance which threw the Collection into his hands. Mr. Mayer is already proceeding with the publication of the whole of the Faussett manuscripts, to be illustrated by engravings of the articles forming this Collection; and he has wisely placed it under the editorial care of an antiquary whom I consider the most capable of all our scholars to perform such a task efficiently—Mr. Roach Smith. Whatever Bryan Faussett's antiquarian knowledge may have been, he was a most careful observer and faithful recorder.



ANGLO-SAXON BUCKLES AND BEADS.



ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY.



ANGLO-SAXON GLASS.





PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE MILITIA, AT ELY.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

STONEY MIDDLETON, DERBYSHIRE.

THIS picturesque and truly rural retreat was the paternal home of the late Lord Denman. His Lordship was residing at Stoke Albany, in Northamptonshire, at the period of his death; but his family seat was at Stoney Middleton, in the valley of the Derwent. Here lived his Lordship's father, the celebrated Dr. Denman, one of the Court physicians of George III., and the author of several important medical works: he was the son of a farmer or tradesman at Bakewell, in which place for many generations the family had resided. Dr. Denman had three children—Thomas, the late Lord; and two daughters: one of whom married Sir Richard Croft, who attended the unfortunate Princess Charlotte during her accouchement; the other was married to Dr. Baillie. Dr. Denman usually resided at Stoney Middleton—then a farm-house of the better description, but greatly improved, and converted into a charming residence by Lord Denman, who generally passed here his legal vacations, and principally resided here subsequent to his retirement from the Bench. As the seat of the distinguished physician and lawyer, therefore, Stoney Middleton possesses a twofold interest. It is one of the most picturesque valleys of Derbyshire, its beauty being greatly increased by the precipitous character of the hills or rocks by which it is bounded. Here the Castle Rock rises to a vast

height, and obtains its name from the singular and turret-like form which its craggy projections and points assume. Here are warm springs, from which the Romans are supposed to have established a bath: the temperature of the Middleton waters is two degrees higher than that of the warmest springs at Matlock.

In the *Derby Telegraph*, we find the delightful locality thus described:—On entering the village, after leaving the quiet and secluded seat of Lord Denman on the right, we soon come into the opening into the dale, along which the high road to Buxton and Castleton passes. The village itself is irregularly built along the valley and up the sides of the steep rocky hill: the houses are built of the rough limestone in which the place abounds. In the valley, or dale, several good substantial houses, replete with comfort and convenience, and some good inns, are situated. The church, at the east end of the village, near the seat of Lord Denman, is an octagonal Grecian building, with a square tower on its west side. Near it are the Baths. But the glory of Middleton is its dale, at the opening of which the rocks gradually rise in all their nakedness on the right, towering above the houses; while, on the left, the rugged slopes are thickly wooded between the habitations.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE MILITIA.

NEVER since the year 1847, when Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, passed through Ely, and a public breakfast celebrated his return to his native Isle, has that ancient city presented so bustling and animated a scene as it did on the 26th ult., on the occasion of the Countess of Hardwicke presenting Colours to the Cambridgeshire Militia, previous to their leaving for Ireland. The villages within many miles of the city nearly emptied themselves; trains brought their living cargoes; the streets were alive with pleasure-seekers. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Countess, and family arrived at the Bishop's Palace on the previous day, when the officers of the Militia were invited to a sumptuous banquet.

On entering the Cathedral a novel sight presented itself. On a platform in the octagon were exhibited, resting on piled arms, the flags of the Cambridgeshire Volunteers of 1798, now to be superseded by their brighter-looking successors. About half-past ten o'clock, the new Colours were brought into the Cathedral, in the custody of an escort of a Grenadier company. They were then uncased, and mounted on the platform with the others. Passing and re-passing, with slow and measured tramp, were the military guard; thousands of both sexes were hurrying in. As the clock struck eleven, the Countess of Hardwicke walked up the aisle with the Bishop of Ely, followed by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Royston, and the Ladies Elizabeth, Mary, and Agneta Yorke; then came the Canons in residence, the Minor Canons, Lay Clerks, &c. The choir was filled.

At the conclusion of the service, the Lord Bishop ascended the pulpit for the purpose of consecrating the Colours. Time was given for the soldiers to march in, and for the vast assemblage to arrange themselves, and then his Lordship delivered an impressive prayer, concluding as follows:—

Grant, O Lord, that we may acknowledge Thine Almighty power, and Thy Sovereign will in all the events of that warfare in which we are engaged, and if Thou art pleased to bless us with victory, give us grace to use it with moderation, justice, and charity.

Grant, O Lord, that wherever these Banners are unfurled, they that guard them may put their trust in Thee, and remember that Thou art King, be the Earth never so unquiet. Shield them from all harm; inspire them with valour and patience; and teach them, amidst all their perils and hardships, to show forth in their lives the united graces and duties of Christian soldiers.

Grant, O Lord, to these Thy servants Thy gracious favour and protection; crown them, if it be Thy good pleasure, with success in their enterprises, that, together with us, they may enjoy the quietness and the plenteousness of peace; and with a thankful remembrance of Thy

mercies, may unite in rendering praise and glory to Thy Holy Name through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayer a hymn was sung. After which the Bishop pronounced the concluding blessing.

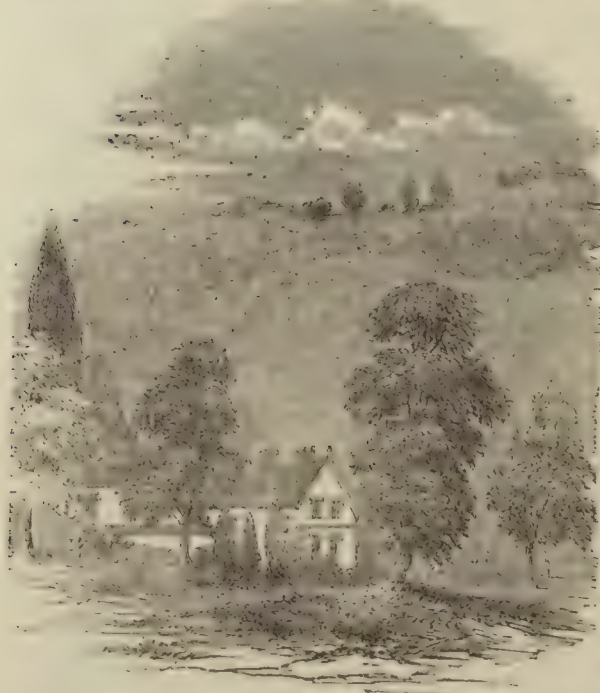
The Ladies Elizabeth and Mary then each took one of the Colours, the Countess being in the middle. His Lordship, Lord Royston, and the Bishop followed; then came the Clergy and the crowd. The procession, headed by the two lovely young ladies, then moved down the nave between the troops at present arms—the organ playing "God Save the Queen"—to the west entrance; from thence proceeding to the Palace-green just opposite, where a platform was erected, covered with crimson cloth, from which the presentation of the Colours was to be made. A very fine effect was produced by the organ playing "God Save the Queen."

The regiment being drawn up with arms presented, Colonel Duncombe being on horseback fronting the dais, the Countess rose from her seat, and, advancing towards the edge, supported by the Earl on one side, and her daughters on the other, read an eloquent address, concluding thus:—

Colonel Duncombe, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers—I present you with these Colours—I call upon you to follow them—for, doubtless, in the hands of such officers, they will lead you to the path of glory! To respect them—because, in this favoured land, they represent honour, order, and freedom! And to die for them, if necessary



THE LATE MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER, THE PATENTEE OF THE PAPER-MAKING MACHINE.—(SEE MEMOIR, AT PAGE 354.)



STONEY MIDDLETON, THE SEAT OF THE LATE LORD DENMAN.











## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Thursday morning week the *Phoenix*, screw, one of the last expeditions fitted out by the British Government for the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, dropped anchor at Queenstown, having on board Captain McClure, the hero of Arctic navigation, and several of the crew of his vessel. It will be remembered that in the May of 1850 an expedition was sent, for the double purpose of ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin, and of continuing the exploration of the long-sought North-West Passage. This expedition consisted of two vessels—the *Investigator*, commanded by Captain McClure, and the *Enterprise*, under the command of Captain Collinson: the first of which succeeded in proving the existence of a sea passage along the northern coast of America. Up to the year 1852 no account had arrived of the fate of those vessels, and, accordingly, an expedition was fitted out under the command of Sir Edward Belcher—consisting of his own ship, the *Assistance*; the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett; the *Intrepid*, Captain McClintock; and the *Pioneer*, Captain Osborne—to go to their assistance. Thus, there were then altogether six ships engaged in prosecuting the investigation, in which alone Captain McClure has been successful. In the May of this year the *Phoenix*, screw, and the *North Star* and *Talbot*, store-ships, were sent out to the relief of those vessels; and on their arrival they found the whole of the two former expeditions, with one exception, the *Enterprise*, completely blocked up in the ice in the district embracing Lancaster Sound, Beechey Island, and Wellington Strait. In Melville Bay the ice was found to be worse than it had been for forty-seven years before, and everything gave promise of a winter unprecedentedly rigorous, while there was no prospect whatever of getting the ships free this summer. Under these circumstances, Sir Edward Belcher, on his own responsibility, ordered the abandonment of the entire five vessels, which were accordingly left to their fate, and the crews distributed among the store-ships. It was at Beechey Island the latter landed, and the crews of the abandoned vessels had to proceed a distance of 200 miles overland to reach them. The *Phoenix* has brought home the greater part of the crew of the *Resolute*, a few of that of the *Assistance*, and one officer and one man, besides Capt. McClure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels sailed together until they met with adverse winds, off the Orkney Islands, when they parted company: the *Phoenix* steaming for Queenstown, where she could coal; and the others obliged to beat up as well as they could for London. The *Phoenix* has, unfortunately, brought no decided intelligence of the only ship of the late expedition now missing, the *Enterprise*; but Captain McClure stated that he feels confident of her safety. It is conjectured that the ship had got into one of the numerous creeks or bays on the western coast of the North American continent; that she had been abandoned by the crew, and that the latter were making their way over the land.

Of the proceedings of the search we have as yet only gathered that the division under Captain Kellett effected all that was anticipated; Commander McClintock having completed a very extended sledge journey to the westward from Melville Island, occupying about 100 days, during which he found abundance of musk oxen and reindeer; the movements of Sir E. Belcher appear to have been limited, since the date of his despatches received last year, to his retreat upon Beechey Island; and the promising lands to the north and north-east of Wellington Channel remain, therefore, unvisited.

But amidst all the gloom which hangs over the search for Franklin and his unfortunate companions, we may heartily congratulate the friends of Captain Collinson upon his presumed safety, notwithstanding the detention to which Sir Edward Belcher's return has probably consigned him. It appears that his course was precisely that of Captain McClure's, whose first winter resting-place was attained in the following year by the *Enterprise*, four days only after it had been vacated by McClure. Failing, as his predecessor had done, to accomplish the North-West Passage through Investigator Strait, Captain Collinson ultimately found his first winter harbour, in 1851-2, in Walker Bay, on the south side of Prince Albert Land; and he is known to have pursued in the following summer an easterly course along the North American shore, through Dolphin and Union Strait. He may thus possibly be able to carry his ship through Victoria Strait and Peel Sound into Barrow Strait; which would be effecting the North-West Passage, though not by the channel that has been sighted, and so nearly accomplished, by Captain McClure. Our knowledge of these circumstances is derived from the records deposited by Captain Collinson, and discovered by Lieutenant Meecham. They further develop the singular facts that the same places were visited the same season by parties from the *Investigator* and from the *Enterprise*, starting from widely different positions, and that the same point was actually seen by both within a few miles of each other; the spot where these records were deposited having been repeatedly, yet unconsciously, traversed by parties from all the searching ships. Such facts as these

north. Hitherto the ice has been able to turn its western edge the south end of Baring Island. All well. R. COLLINSON.

## RECORD FOUND ON PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS.

This post was erected by her Majesty's ship *Investigator*; wintered in the pack off it in 1850-51, and then pursued her way to the westward. The Strait was visited on the 30th of August, 1851, by the *Enterprise*, who pursued the same course.

This post was visited by travelling parties from her Majesty's ship *Enterprise* and another; traced the north coast of Prince Albert's Land, and found a deep inlet or strait, eighty miles to the south-east of the mark erected by the *Investigator*.

At the north end of the Strait another party, which has not yet returned, went across with orders to reach Melville Island if possible. We have taken 30 lb. of preserved meats, a case and a half of potatoes, half a cask of sugar, half a cask of cocoa, and seven gills of rum. May 29, 1852. R. COLLINSON.

The *Phoenix* arrived at Woolwich on Monday evening. Captain Inglefield was telegraphed to attend at the Admiralty on Tuesday morning, and immediately proceeded to town.

The accompanying portrait of Captain McClure, in the costume which he wore when he discovered the North-West Passage, is from a photograph taken on board H.M.S. *Phoenix*, by Capt. E. A. Inglefield, commanding the Relief Arctic Expedition; and in which ship Capt. McClure came home a passenger. In the costume, the "nose-bag" is worn to prevent frost-bites; and the spectacles to prevent snow-blindness.



CAPTAIN MCCLURE, IN HIS ARCTIC DRESS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD.

cannot but shake any inferences drawn from the absence of records. The following are copies of the documents found:—

## RECORD FOUND ON PRINCESS ROYAL ISLAND.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise* reached the east end of Prince of Wales Strait on the 30th of August, 1851, and found the sea closely packed off the mouth of the Strait; and, not finding a suitable winter quarters, she will be found near the south-west end of Baring's Island; or, if there is no harbour there, in the bight of Prince Albert's Land, 70 miles south of this island. All well on board. R. COLLINSON.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Winter Quarters, lat. 71° 06' north long. 117° 39' west, 1851-52.

We wintered here, arriving on September 14, and were finally frozen in October 24. In the interval several natives visited the ship, eventually leaving us on the 9th of November. They are a quiet people, but have little to spare. Needles, knives, and saws are the articles principally in requisition.

Almost throughout the whole of the winter we obtained hares, ptarmigan, &c. The weather has been exceedingly mild; the monthly average never below 20°. Little or no sickness has occurred, and we are in fit condition for hard work. Travelling parties will start early in April—one following the coast southerly; the others will pass through Prince of Wales Strait, and then part—one for Melville Island, if possible; and the other along the north side of Prince Albert's Land, in search of the missing Expedition.

Intelligence respecting the movements of the *Enterprise* will be deposited on an islet (10 feet magnetic north of a mark) in lat. 71° 49' north, long. 119 west, subsequent to the return of the travelling parties. April 15, 1852. R. COLLINSON.

## RECORD FOUND ON RAMSAY ISLAND.

The provisions on Princess Royal Island were safe on the 29th of May, except what our travelling parties consumed. The *Resolution* sledge party company May 4th for Melville Island, and has not yet returned. All well, and no traces of missing Expedition. I shall proceed southerly, along Prince Albert's Land, immediately I am extricated.

## FOUND ON RAMSAY ISLAND.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Aug. 27, 1852, lat. 71° 25', long. 119° 5'.

We left our winter quarters at the eastern end of this bay on the 5th inst., and have been prevented by the ice from any progress until this day. It is my intention to pursue the channel separation, Wollaston, from Prince Albert's Land, the entrance to which is in lat. 70° 35' close in with the shore, nor have we by pursuing a westerly route along well. R. COLLINSON.

## RECORD FOUND ON PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS.

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"CARADOC."

BOAT, WITH STAFF LANDING.

MOSQUE.

EUPATORIA.—LANDING OF THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.—(SEE PAGE 350.)





VARNA BAY.—THE ALLIED EXPEDITION FLEET GETTING UNDER WAY FOR THE CRIMEA



## THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.

THE narrative of the voyage and landing of the Crimean Armada will form one of the most remarkable chapters in military history. That so formidable an expedition should have been allowed to assemble and embark at Varna, sail 200 or 300 miles across an open sea, and land quietly on a hostile coast, is what not even the most sanguine friend of Turkey could have anticipated. As the correspondence received by the mail which arrived on Saturday last contains full particulars of the proceedings of the Allies up to the 16th, we have given such portions of it as seemed most interesting.

### THE VOYAGE.

From the Island of Serpents, where the English, French, and Turkish fleets rendezvoused, the passage to Kalamita Bay was performed without a single accident to any of the ships. With a fleet of 700 vessels altogether, this was certainly surprising. All accounts represent the men as eager for action and in the highest spirits. Every manoeuvre that was performed—weighing anchor, making sail, &c.—was done with a degree of alacrity and enthusiasm utterly indescribable. The French convoy was ready on the 5th, and it was not till the 8th that the English fleet joined her. When all were assembled, a conference took place on board the *Caradoc* between the Admirals and Generals of the Allied forces. The result of this conference was that, before determining in a definite manner the point of landing, a commission, composed of general officers (sea and land) should proceed to the shore of the Crimea, from Cape Chersonesus to Eupatoria, to ascertain what preparations for defence the enemy might have made there.

### THE CARADOC.—RECONNOITRING THE COAST.

Accordingly the vessels had no sooner taken up their moorings on the evening of the 9th, than Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Edmund Lyons, and Sir George Brown joined Lord Raglan on board the *Caradoc*; and, after a short consultation, signal was made to the flag-ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Samson*, steam-frigate, to attend upon the *Caradoc* during her expedition. They were accompanied by the *Primauguet* steamer, having on board General Canrobert, General Martimprey, General Thierry, General Bizot, Admiral Bouet-Willamey, and Colonels Trochu and Letant. The *Caradoc* leading, steered straight for Kalamita Bay, and ran slowly along shore at about a mile distance. All the Generals had thus an admirable opportunity of surveying, not only the coast, but the general capabilities of the country further inland. They could also form a good idea of the preparations which had been made to resist them, from the fact that before they had well run five miles along the shore, large parties of horse artillery made their appearance, and kept abreast of them at full speed while they remained inland.

On the morning of the 10th, these four vessels got in close to land on the peninsula of Chersonesus, where they found a pretty extensive Russian camp. They ran along the whole of the shore, at a little distance from the land, from Cape Chersonesus to Cape Loukoul. Nothing was changed in the anterior situation of the part of Sebastopol and of the Russian fleet; but since the preceding reconnaissance, new camps and some artillery had been established on the principal positions of the Chersonesus and of the rivers Katcha and Alma. The officers estimated at not less than 30,000 the troops encamped on all this part of the coast, which was explored very attentively, and at a short distance from the land, by the commission.

The four vessels continuing to go up the coast from the Alma to Eupatoria, perceived towards the middle of the coast which separates these two points, a beach situated in 45° of latitude, and exceedingly favourable for the landing of troops. In addition, after having gone round the bay of Eupatoria, the exploring officers perceived that the occupation of the place would be very useful as a point d'appui for the army and fleet, and that a large and well-enclosed lazaretto which existed there could, if necessary, serve as a shelter for the troops when landed. In consequence, Lord Raglan having assembled the general officers (sea and land) mentioned above, the following decisions were come to, subject to the approbation of the Marshal, who had remained on board the *Ville de Paris*, and of the two Admirals-in-Chief:—

1. That the landing, in place of being effected under the fire of the enemy, in the bays of Katcha and Alma, should take place on the beach between these rivers and Eupatoria, at the point marked on the map, Old Fort.

2. That on the same day the occupation of Eupatoria should take place with the aid of 2000 Turks, a French battalion, an English one, two Turkish ships of the line, and one French one. That town has no kind of defence, and it is not even certain that a garrison is to be found there.

That in three or four days after its landing, the army should march towards the south, with its right defended by the sea and by a squadron of fifteen steam-ships of the line or frigates, which should follow the troops along the shore to protect them with their artillery, and ensure their food and supplies.

On the 12th preparations were made for landing; but, owing to some misunderstanding, the fleets did not unite, and the day was lost.

### RECONNOITRING OFF EUPATORIA.

At five a.m. on the 13th all the fleet weighed anchor, and stood along the shore of Kalamita Bay towards Eupatoria; yet it was near ten o'clock before all the vessels were in motion, as many of them had anchored in fifty fathoms water, and were consequently a long time in getting in their cables. All the shipping were collected into one dense mass—with the English line-of-battle ships leading, and the French and Turkish fleets on the off-shore side, with a flying squadron of sailing and steam-frigates in advance of all. In this order the whole fleet advanced for some hours, passing along a shore which seemed flat, marshy, and unhealthy. It seemed literally covered with cattle, and stacked upon stacks of hay and barley.

About noon several English vessels approached Eupatoria Point, a long, low, sandy spit of land, which runs out far into the sea, and the *Spitfire* was signalled to go ahead and sound. She did so, and reported the water "shoally and dangerous, bottom rocky, with soundings varying from three to nine fathoms." All vessels were accordingly ordered to give a wide berth to the point, while the *Agamemnon*, *Samson*, and *Caradoc* went forward round the cape to reconnoitre the town of Eupatoria. By three o'clock the whole fleet was well in the bay, though anchored about five miles from the shore, until the *Spitfire* reconnoitred and ascertained the depth of water. As the fleet took up its moorings a small coasting vessel, of about fifty tons, very coolly ran up the Russian flag—a piece of impertinence of which our men took no notice. The *Spitfire* was in close to shore, and as the fleet approached it was easy to see that its movements were watched with intense interest by the good citizens of Eupatoria. The town itself is situated in a little nook of land under the point to which it gives its name. The whole shore is low and marshy, apparently not rising more than four or five feet above the level of the sea. To the south the whole coast is covered with multitudes of windmills, between which and the shore are also immense stacks of what appear to be wheat and hay. To the north of the stacks comes the town. Like all other little seaports, it has its dirty and its clean parts. The former belong to the Turks, though the houses appear far cleaner than any belonging to the same class in Turkey Proper. The more northerly and fashionable quarter of the town was a consolation to see.

All this part of the town was like the best neighbourhoods of Milton and Gravesend—one locale, indeed, bears a strong resemblance to the Marine Parade at Brighton. As the *Spitfire* went close in, the people flocked out by thousands. Even the Turkish population seemed to have shaken off their hereditary nonchalance, and manifested the lively interest they took in the proceedings by looking out of windows, and in one or two instances coming to the doors of their houses. Four or five hundred Russian soldiers, in their long grey coats and caps, also sauntered along the shore, laughing and talking to one another, and throwing pebbles in the water. These fellows occasionally stopped to gaze in astonishment at the fleet—and well they might, for by this time the sea was black with them. The *Spitfire* continued surveying, sounding, and reconnoitring the shore, keeping a sharp look-out for batteries at the same time, for it was entirely unsupported—the rest of the vessels being more than four miles off. As it went closer in, those on board had an opportunity of seeing the superiority, and in a manner the opulence of the town—the third in the Crimea. The houses were large and spacious. All were faced with or built of stone—had many windows in their fronts, which opening to the floor led into balconies overlooking the sea. One building, which evidently belonged to the governor of the town, or some other influential personage, was in truth a fine palace, with a stately portico, like that of Covent-garden Theatre. There were many others of less pretensions to beauty, but equally large and spacious. Further in shore, the houses of the Russian quarter appeared equally good; but the shore was too level to permit our seeing the whole extent of the town. On Eupatoria Point, at the end close to the town, is a fine pier, of timber, strongly and

handsomely built. Near to this are the quarantine buildings and barracks, with a large old fort. The latter mounts no guns, nor did its small garrison of soldiers evince anything but curiosity as we approached it. Satisfied on this head, the *Spitfire* returned, and moved past the town, within a quarter of a mile of the beach, so that, drifting very slowly, and sounding every minute, there was ample time and opportunity to admire the handsome gardens and houses which are near the sea. The balconies of the latter were crowded with ladies and gentlemen—Russians of course—who, sitting in chairs, were laughing, chatting, and talking, with the most marvellous sang froid and good humour. Some of the gentlemen were in uniform; but the majority were in the plain morning dress of London or Parisian society. The ladies were handsomely dressed; nearly all of them, however, in that peculiar *mélange* of costume which prevails so much at this time of the year at Southend, Boulogne, or Margate. Some of them were eating cakes or fruit, pointing out the colossal line-of-battle ships (37 of which were now in the bay), and occasionally laughing immoderately. They evidently were at a loss to understand the movements of the *Spitfire*, though in no dread of her—the singular little instruments in the officers' hands for surveying; the eccentric turns which the vessel took, for the purpose of getting angles; the number of men in the chains sounding every minute, and singing out each time their monotonous cry, "half seven, shell," surprised and amused the worthy Eupatorians. As the vessel was passing under the Governor's house, five or six ladies and gentlemen on horseback were talking to a party in the balcony, and all seemed in the best of spirits, and wrapped in astonishment at the enormous extent of the fleet. At this part of the town also were carts, precisely like English butchers' carts, driving up and down the streets, one or two private carriages, and about a dozen bathing machines upon the beach.

### SURRENDER OF EUPATORIA.

After reconnoitring the whole shore, the *Spitfire* signalled the result of her observations to the flag-ship; and, in a few minutes after, the *Caradoc* hoisted a flag of truce, and stood in towards the town. To enforce upon the enemy the value of the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour," the steam-frigates *Fury*, *Retribution*, *Sidon*, *Samson*, and *Tribune*, accompanied the *Caradoc*. As the latter vessel approached the shore, with a white gun-room tablecloth flying at the masthead, the Eupatorians flocked down to the pier in thousands. Turks, Greeks, and Russians made an indiscriminate rush, and swarmed about the pier and landing-place like bees. After a delay of five minutes the *Caradoc* returned, and all our vessels proceeded to anchor for the night off the enemy's coast. And thus Eupatoria was taken; not only without firing a cartridge or losing a man, but as if we were conferring a positive obligation upon the inhabitants in condescending to summons their town first in the ever-to-be-remembered invasion of the Crimea in 1854. The town having surrendered at discretion, and placed all its stores of flour, corn, cattle, &c., at the disposal of the Allies, two thousand Turks, 1000 Zouaves, and the 20th Regiment, disembarked and took possession next morning at daybreak.

### PREPARATIONS FOR LANDING.

In the evening of the 13th all the vessels were drawn up in immense lines, with a front extending over nine miles, and with an unknown depth—for the rigging and sails of the distant transports belonging to the expedition were lost far below the horizon, and stragglers arrived every hour for two or three days. All were in expectation of a gun from the *Agamemnon*, and signals for landing. No such signals were made; but a short conversation by signal took place between Generals and Admirals, and towards eight o'clock the *Agamemnon* sent off boats to the transports with the following order to the Quartermasters-General of the divisions:—

#### ORDERS FOR SAILING.

Wednesday Night.

The Light Division to be actually under way at one a.m. to-morrow morning.

The 4th division to sail at two a.m.

The 1st division to sail at three a.m.

The 3rd division and the 5th division to sail at four a.m.

Steer S.E. for eight miles. Rendezvous in lat. 45 deg. Do not go nearer to shore than eight fathoms.

The place thus selected for landing was a low strip of beach and shingle, cast up by the violence of the surf, and forming a sort of causeway between the sea and a stagnant salt-water lake—one of those remarkable deposits of brackish water so frequent along this shore of the Crimea. The lake is about one mile long and half a mile broad, and when the fleets first arrived, its borders and surface were frequented by vast flocks of wild fowl. The causeway is not more than 200 yards broad, and it leads, at the right or southern extremity of the lake, by a gentle ascent, to an irregular table-land, or plateau of trifling elevation, dotted with tumuli, or barrows, such as are seen in several parts of England, and extending to the base of the very remarkable chain called, from their shape, the Tent Mountains. Towards the sea this plateau presents a precipitous face of red clay and sandstone, varying in height from 100 to 150 feet; and it terminates by a descent almost to the sea, level, at the distance of nearly two miles from the shores of the lake. Thence towards the south there is a low sandy beach, with a fringe of shingle raised by the action of the waves above the level of the land, and saving it from inundation. This low coast runs as far as the eye can reach, till it is lost beneath the base of the mountain ranges over Sebastopol. The country inland, visible from the decks of the ships, was covered with cattle, with grain in stack, with farm-houses, and seems capable of producing enormous quantities of live stock and fodder. The stubble fields were covered with wild lavender, southernwood, and other fragrant shrubs, which the troops collected for fuel, and which filled the air with an aromatic perfume.

Now and then some Cossacks were visible, scouring along the roads to the city of Simferopol, the capital, and down south towards the menaced stronghold of the Czar, but they were not numerous. The day-break of Thursday (the 14th) gave promise of a lovely morning, but the pledge was not fully fulfilled. The sun rose from a cloudless sky. Towards noon the heat of his midday beams was tempered by a gentle breeze, and by some floating fleecy vapours, which turned speedily into showers of rain, and the afternoon was dark and gloomy. The vast armada, which had moved on during the night in perfect order, studied the horizon with a second heaven of stars, and covering the face of the sea with innumerable lights, advanced parallel with the coast till it gradually closed towards the shore near Lake Sakl.

At seven a.m. most of the fleet were in shore near their prescribed positions; but it was found necessary to send the *Firebrand* and some other steamers to sea, in order to tow up the slower transports and men-of-war. The *Emperor*, which was the guiding star, did not keep exactly in her position, or the places taken by the leading steamers of the rest of the fleet were wrong, and some doubt and a little confusion arose in consequence, but the absence of an enemy rendered any slight deviations from order of comparatively trifling importance. The greatest offender against the prescribed order of disembarkation was the Admiral himself, who, instead of filling the place assigned to him in the centre of his fleet, anchored four miles from the shore.

### DISSEMBARKATION OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

On Thursday the 14th, at half-past two in the morning the French Admiral sent up rockets to intimate to Admiral Dundas that he was about to move. This signal, agreed on before hand, was immediately followed by the order to move, given to the whole squadron, and shortly after ships of the line and frigates, united together by hawsers, set out in the greatest order for the beach where the landing was to be effected, and leaving in the roadstead of Eupatoria all the vessels of the convoy, which were not to join until later in the day. The *Ville de Paris*, towed by the *Napoleon*, took the lead, followed by the other line-of-battle ships, and attended by the *Ajaccio*, the *Berthollet*, and the *Dauphin*, ready to carry to every part of the line the orders of the Admiral. The *Primauguet*, the *Caton*, and the *Mouette* were ordered to go forward for the purpose of laying down at a short distance from the beach buoys of different colours destined to point out the position to be taken up by each of the three columns, as fixed by the *Primauguet* the day before. When daylight broke, these long files of vessels of all sizes, plunging their way in silence, offered a most imposing spectacle—officers, soldiers, and sailors had their eyes turned towards the shore. At seven in the morning Admiral Hamelin gave the signal that the squadron would anchor according to the plan agreed on, and at ten minutes past seven the *Ville de Paris* dropped her anchor. The boats of all sizes of the various vessels were at once lowered, and at forty minutes past seven the 1st division began to enter from all the vessels on which the troops belonging to that division were on board. Although no movement was made on the land, and although no forces of the enemy appeared on the beach, the long boats of the four French three-deckers, fully armed and provided with Congreve rockets, were sent forward to the shore the moment the anchor touched the bottom. Two of them took up a position at the northern angle of the beach, and two others at the southern angle, so that their fire should cross with that of the

*Descartes*, of the *Primauguet*, and of the *Caton*, to whom orders were given to go in as close to land as they could, so as to sweep with their shells the beach to the south, where the enemy, it was thought, might appear. The position of the vessels thus permitted them to completely command any artillery of the enemy, which might attempt to oppose our operation. The landing was then assured, particularly as the men on the look-out from the top of the masts gave no signal of an enemy making his appearance.

It was a little after seven o'clock when the first French boat put off from one of the men-of-war; not more than 15 or 16 men were on board her. She was beached quietly on shore at the southern extremity of the Red Cliff. The crew leaped out; they formed into a knot on the strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few moments over one spot of ground, as though they were digging a grave. Presently a flag-staff was visible above their heads, and in a moment the tricolour was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily in the wind. The French were thus the first to take possession and seizin of the Crimea. There was no enemy in sight. The most scrutinising gaze at this moment could not have detected a hostile uniform along the coast. The French Admiral fired a gun shortly after eight o'clock, and the disembarkation of their troops commenced. In twenty-two minutes they had got 6000 men on shore. The instant the French had landed a regiment a company was pushed on to reconnoitre, skirmishers or picquets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its predecessors deployed, extended front, and advanced in light marching order, *en tirailleur*, spreading out like a fan over the plains. It was most curious and interesting to observe their progress, and to note the rapid manner in which they were appropriating the soil. In about an hour after their first detachment had landed, nearly 9000 troops were on shore, and their advanced posts were faintly discernible between three and four miles from the beach, like little black specks, moving over the corn-fields, and darkening the highways and meadow paths.

The French army were on board line-of-battle ships, and were at once carried from their decks to the land by the men-of-war's boats. The *Montebello* carried upwards of 1400 men, in addition to her crew. The *Valmy* had in all 3000. The *Ville de Paris* and *Henri Quatre* were laden with men in proportion; and all the line-of-battle ships and steamers had full cargoes of troops. In fact it was found that their small brigs and schooners were neither safe nor comfortable, and that they were better suited for carrying stores and horses than men. The fleet of French men-of-war carried more than 20,000 men. Their whole force to be landed consisted of 23,600 men. Our army amounted to 27,000 men, and were embarked in a vast number of transports, covering a great extent of water. But they were carried in comfort and safety; and, though there was still much sickness on board, it was nothing compared to the mortality among the closely-packed French. Perhaps no army ever was conveyed with such luxury and security from shore to shore as ours in the whole history of war.

About half-past twelve the chief of the staff announced that, with the exception of a very few men, all the three divisions of the French army had landed, as well as eighteen pieces of artillery and all their matériel. The Marshal, on the quarter-deck of the *Ville de Paris*, watched the progress of the operations; saw his army increase, form, and put itself in movement, and then prepared to land, in order to place himself at its head. The unloading of the steam-frigates continued without interruption; and the remainder of the artillery, the horses of the officers, and those of a squadron of spahis, were soon landed.

### DISSEMBARKATION OF THE ENGLISH INFANTRY.

About nine o'clock a.m. one black ball was run up to the fore of the *Agamemnon*, and a gun was fired to enforce attention. This meant division of boats to assemble round those ships, for which they were told off, to disembark the troops. The Light Division got on shore very speedily, and were all landed, with the exception of a few companies, in an hour. The First Division landed simultaneously with a portion of their friends of the leading division, the Duke of Cambridge and his staff being early on the beach with their men, and the Brigadiers Sir C. Campbell and Major-General Bentinck preceding their respective brigades. As each regiment landed, the brigade was formed in contiguous columns at quarter distance. The Light Division on the left, the First Division the next, and so on in order towards the right. The Second Division was under way ere the whole of the Light or of the First Division had landed. Sir de Laoy Evans got on shore with his staff about half-past ten. By eleven the Rifles and Fusiliers had been inspected, and were marching from the left of the line, along the front of the other regiments, towards the right. They ascended the slope of the hill, over the cliffs, passing by the pickets and sentries which had been placed on outpost duty by Sir George Brown, and marching straight on over the plain inland. By twelve o'clock in the day that barren and desolate beach, inhabited but a short time before only by the seagull and wildfowl, was swarming with life. From one extremity to another bayonets glistened, and red coats and brass-mounted shakos gleamed in solid masses.

The air was filled with English speech, and the hum of voices, mingled with loud notes of command, cries of comrades to each other, the familiar address of "Bill" to "Tom," or of "Pat" to "Sandy," and an occasional shout of laughter. Very amusing was it to watch the loading and unloading of the boats. A gig or cutter, pulled by eight or twelve soldiers, with a paddle-box boat, flat, or Turkish pinnace in tow (the latter purchased for the service), would come up alongside the steamer or transport in which troops were ready for disembarkation. The officers of each company first descended, each man in full dress. Over his shoulder was slung his haversack, containing what had been, ere it underwent the process of cooking, 4½ lbs. of salt meat, and a bulky mass of biscuit of the same weight. This was his ration for three days. Besides this each officer carried his great coat rolled up, and fastened in a hoop round his body, a wooden canteen to hold water, a small ration of spirits, whatever change of underclothing he could manage to stow away, his forage cap, and, in most instances, a revolver. Each private carried his blanket and great coat strapped up into a kind of knapsack; inside which was a pair of boots, a pair of socks, a shirt, and, at the request of the men themselves, a forage cap; he also carried his water canteen and the same rations as the officer; a portion of the mess-cooking apparatus; firelock and bayonet, of course, cartridge box and fifty round of ball cartridge for Minié, sixty rounds for smooth bore arms. As each man came creeping down the ladder Jack helped him along tenderly from rung to rung till he was safe in the boat, took his firelock and stowed it away, removed his knapsack and packed it snugly under the seat, patted him on the back, and told him "not to be afeared on the water;" treated "the sojer," in fact, in a very kind and tender way, as though he were a large but not very sagacious "pet," who was not to be frightened or lost sight of on any account—and did it all so quickly, that the large paddle-box boats, containing 100 men, were filled in five minutes. Then the latter took the paddle-box in tow, leaving her, however, in charge of a careful coxswain. And the same attention was paid to getting the "sojer" on shore that was evinced in getting him into the boat, the sailors (half or wholly naked in the surf) standing by at the bows, and handing each man and his accoutrements down the plank to the shingle, for fear "he'd fall off and hurt himself." Never did men work better than our blue-jackets—especially valuable were they with horses and artillery, and their delight at having a horse to hold and to pat all to themselves was excessive. When the gun carriage stuck fast in the shingle, half a dozen herculean seamen rushed at the wheels, and with a "Give way, my lads—all together," soon spoked it out with a run, and landed it on the hard sand. No praise can do justice to the willing labour of these fine fellows. They never relaxed their efforts as long as man or horse of the expedition remained to be landed; and many of them, officers as well as men, were twenty-four hours in their boats.

### THE SCENE AT OLD FORT.

To any quiet inhabitant of that remote region, the change produced in the course of a few hours, on that memorable Thursday, must have seemed like a piece of magic. Hundreds of launches, pinnaces, and cutters from the men of war were coming in every moment laden deep with bags of biscuit and beef, or hay, and buckets of fresh water. As they came in, sailors with life-belts on jumped overboard, and, with a hawser, struggled through the surf to land as they best could. Three-fourths of the men near the shore were as naked as they were born, having stripped off all their clothes, and left them on the sand to dry. Some were bathing in the sea, others, who seemed to like the excitement of the scene and the freedom of "undress," were galloping up and down the shore like savages. Many were ill from cold and exposure, and lay about with a quiet listless indifference, pitiable to behold. A large crowd was gathered round the great water tub, clamouring fiercely for a drink, while others wandered up and down eagerly searching among the stones and sand for sufficient rubbish of any sort with which to make a fire. Every now and then men would arrive from other divisions farther inland, with alarming accounts of the approach of Russians, or their defeat and capture, and such news would for a time absorb all interest.



and lead to discussion regarding the length of time necessary to take Sebastopol, for none of the men had the faintest doubt but that it would be taken, and that speedily. The Duke—the very idol of the soldiers and officers, rather thinner than formerly, but all sunburnt and hearty—was busy as a bee, cheering up the men, and toiling knee-deep through mud and sand, trying to make all comfortable. Commissaries were looking after the landing of supplies; artillery officers, the guns and ammunition; and officers—English and French, naval and military, of all ranks and varieties—were galloping, shouting, and gestulating to working parties, amid a ceaseless roar from the sea, which alone was enough to deafen every one. Yet, amid all this, guns, waggons, artillery, horses, cows, casks of rum and cartridges, cases of shell and bags of biscuit, trusses of hay and sacks of flour, beakers of water and hogsheads of beef, officers' luggage, rope, trenching tools, ambulances, light carts, tents, hospital stretchers, bags of rice and coffee, boxes of spare ammunition, saddles and harness, medicine-chests and cots, spars and camp kettles, bales of clothes, and, in fact, all the indispensable necessities for a large force, were being deposited every minute all along the shore for a distance of nearly three miles.

Some of the soldiers endeavoured to open a conversation with the natives, whom this unexpected invasion had surprised; and although the conversations in themselves were limited, they were successful in making both parties laugh and shake hands. The native Tartar—of course not one Russian, the dominant race, dare show himself—have much resemblance with the Turk. His religion, language, and mental development are the same—his costume alone is different. The Russians have done their utmost to transform him into a Russian peasant. The Turban and flowing garment have been proscribed in favour of the brimless laubakia hat and shapeless gown; but through this disguise the Tartar face is recognisable. The arrival of the Allies has given them much satisfaction, which they openly express. One man came from his village to say that two Russian families of great wealth were preparing to leave, and demanded a few soldiers to be sent to arrest them. The soldiers and sailors were soon on the best of terms with them. Probably, from ignorance of their family names, and fearful that this trifling circumstance might interrupt their cordiality, the inhabitants have been indiscriminately christened by the soldiers by the name of "Joey." Consequently, if a slow, native Tartar lies in danger of being ridden over by a hasty dragoon, he is requested to "Look out for your eye, Joey;" and should another hesitate to take British coin in payment for an unripe melon, he meets the reproach of "You are an ass, Joey." Joey Tartar has, therefore, become as historical a character as Johnny Frenchman, or John Turk.

#### SHELLING A RUSSIAN CAMP.

At one o'clock most of the regiments of the Light Division had moved off the beach over the hill, and across the country towards a village, near which the advance of the French left had already approached. The second battalion of the Rifle Brigade led the way, covering the advance with a cloud of skirmishers; and the other regiments followed in order of their seniority; the artillery, under Captain Anderson, bringing up the rear. By this time the rain began to fall pretty heavily, and the wind rose so as to send a little surf on the beach. The Daks of Cambridge, followed by Major Macdonald, led off his division next in order; and many of the staff officers, who ought to have been mounted, marched on foot, as their horses were not yet landed.

While the troops were disembarking, the report of cannon was heard in the Bay of Katcha, three leagues to the southward of the landing-place. It was a feigned attack made in concert on that point by five French steamers, having the Fourth Division on board, and three English frigates, the *Samson*, *Fury*, and *Vesuvius*. They found a camp of about 6000 men formed at a mile's distance from the sea. The steamers opened fire with shell at 3000 yards. The French shell burst in the air, or fell short. The *Fury* and *Vesuvius* were little more successful; but the *Samson* pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, knocking them over right and left, and driving the soldiery in swarms out of the camp, which was destroyed after less than an hour's firing.

#### THE BIVOUAC.

No tents were sent on shore the first night, partly because there had been no time to land them, partly because there was no certainty of being able to find carriage for them. Towards night the sky looked very black and lowering; the wind rose, and the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight; and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and great coats of the houseless and tentless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience—worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria or Gallipoli, for there they had their tents, and now they learned to value their canvas coverings at their true worth. Old Generals, and young Lords and gentlemen, were exposed hour after hour to the violence of pitiless storms, with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blanket or bits of useless waterproof wrappers; and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows, who could not get "dry bits" of ground, had to sleep, or try to sleep, in little lochs and water-courses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and the prospect of no breakfast. Sir George Brown slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke of Cambridge had some similar contrivance. Sir De Laoy Evans was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service—it gave them a temporary supply of water; but then it put fire out of the question, even if the men could have scraped up the wood to make it, which was no easy task, as the country is nearly destitute of timber. Sir George Brown was very nearly paying dearly for the luxury of sleeping under an araba. The bottom of the cart not being in very good condition, two or three pickaxes, belonging to the Engineer department, protruded; and, as the prince of Generals raised his head, the point of an axe struck, happily not the eye itself, but just above it. The blow even there was a severe one, and left a speaking mark.

On the following day the signal was made for all ships "to land tents"—an order which was most gratefully received. The miseries of the night before were indeed too great to be lightly incurred. Our French allies, close at hand, deficient as they had been in means of accommodation and stowage and transport, had yet managed to land their little scraps of tents the day they disembarked. Whilst our poor fellows were soaked through and through—their blankets and great coats saturated with wet, and without any change of raiment—the French, close at hand, and the Turks (whose tents are much more bulky than our own) were lying snugly under cover. The most serious result of the wetting was, however, a great increase in illness among the troops on the 15th. Several cases of cholera occurred; and one officer of the 28th died, after a few hours' illness. As the order was not given to land the tents till the afternoon, the men appeared to have made up their minds to another night without cover, and various were the contrivances they had hit upon. A hole dug in the sand, and covered with a great coat, was contemplated with looks indicative of great approval by many a man who, a few months ago, was bored with invitations in town.

#### CAPTURE OF STORES.

A fine capture was made of 84 carts of flour (Government property), on their way to Sebastopol, on Thursday; these were taken by some of the 7th and a party of Riflemen, but more than the number captured escaped, owing to a want of cavalry. Some cartloads of plums were also intercepted, and 100 oxen; but the capture that excited the greatest admiration was that of several dromedaries—fine, strong, aristocratic-looking brutes, which, treating the weight attached to them as nothing, appeared as though they would say, "We are the fellows to drag your siege-train for you."

On Thursday evening a lengthened dark line was seen approaching along the sea-coast. As it came nearer it was resolved by the telescope into a train of Spahis under the command of some cavalry officers, driving in immense flocks of sheep and cattle for the use of their troops in the camp situate on the extreme right of our lines. First came a drove of some hundreds of sheep, captured natives, drivers and all, guarded in the rear by some Spahis, flourishing their long lances in high delight. Then came a mighty herd of cattle, tossing their horns and bellowing, as the remorseless Spahis "prodded them" on over the hard shingle, and circled like drovers' dogs around them. Next came the French officers in command of the party. They were followed by a string of country carts driven by sad-looking Cimmerians, who seemed very anxious to be out of the hands of their Arab captors. Lastly followed, with all the gravity of their race, a few camels, which the Spahis had laden heavily with grain.

#### A NARROW ESCAPE.

Sir George Brown had a near escape of being taken prisoner. He was the first to land, and pushed on without sending videttes or men in front, though he took the precaution, very fortunately, to bring up a few soldiers with him. Long before the French had landed their first boat's cargo the figure of a mounted officer, followed by three Cossacks,

had fallen within the scope of many a glass. The Russian was within about 1100 yards. He rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, apparently noting the number and disposition of the fleet, and taking notes with great calmness in a memorandum-book. He wore a dark green frock-coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same colour, a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy rough little steeds of his followers, "the Cossacks"—stout, compact-looking fellows, with sheep-skin caps, uncouth clothing of indiscriminate cut, and high saddles. Each of these Cossacks carried a thick lance of some fifteen feet in length, and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us—now to the left, now to the rear, of their officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, all together. Then they came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of the French, on their



right, not more than half a mile from them, on the shore, or scampering over the hill to report progress as to the line of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer remained for an hour within range of a Minie rifle, and when the *Highlander* stood in close to shore, he was coolly making a sketch in his portfolio. Suddenly a Cossack crouched down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. A cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a similar head-dress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second was Quartermaster-General Airey. It was evident that the Russian and the Cossacks saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of Fusiliers and Riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances, towards the Englishmen. Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out various spots to the Quartermaster-General. Suddenly they turned, and slowly descended the hill. Cossacks and officers then dismounted, and stole along by the side of their horses. In about five minutes two or three tiny puffs of smoke rose over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of rifles were heard. In a few minutes more the Cossacks were visible, flying like the wind on the road towards Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French lines of skirmishers.

#### DISSEMBARKATION OF THE ENGLISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

On the 15th, at daybreak, preparations were made to land the cavalry and artillery, but had to be delayed in consequence of the violence of the surf. Towards mid-day this impediment diminished, and the bay soon became a scene of great activity. Barges, laden with horses and artillery, lined the whole beach, lazily waiting to be conveyed by the surf on shore. Similar boats were hovering around them, guiding their progress, lest they should be washed beam ends on the beach. This caution was necessary, for two or three battered hulks testified on the shore to the violence of the surf. Smart men-of-war boats crossing to and from the flag-ship added to the gaiety of the scene; while the forest of transport-ships and steamers carried the spectator in imagination far from the Euxine to smoky London and the East India Docks. The *Britannia* was anchored at a considerable distance from the beach, surrounded by the *Retribution*, the *Vesuvius*, and other steamers. The *Agamemnon*, bearing the flag of Sir Edmund Lyons, lay, on the contrary, close to the shore.

Some three hours elapsed before a fortunate lull permitted the men to land. Each barge, towed by a man-of-war's boat, on approaching the shore, dropped anchor, and allowed itself to be washed forward by the surf. The anchor's rope was but very gradually let out, in order that the barge might approach stern forward. At the moment she appeared about to strike, a dozen sailors—chiefly, if not all, crews of merchantmen—dashed into the water, and, seizing her ropes, dragged her high up on the beach, with all the strange cries and noisy energy peculiar to sailors on shore. A flap hanging on to the stern then formed a platform, over which the cannon were landed, and where the horses were coaxed to pass. To land the latter was rather a difficult task; for the poor animals, notwithstanding their long imprisonment on board ship, one and all declined to walk the plank, although *terra firma* was the reward. By dint of pushing and pulling, the sailors managed to land the horses, and this part of the programme seemed to afford them immense delight. It certainly enabled them to display their equestrian science and profound knowledge of horseflesh, which, as everybody well knows, is a characteristic of the naval profession. If now and then a horse would roll off the plank into the water it was unfortunate, but this certainly did not occur more than three times out of six. The only result was a ducking for man and horse, which did neither any harm: the horse would have a comfortable roll on the dry sand, and join his place in the rank. But if, as sometimes would occur, a stiff artilleryman, with a straggling moustache, missed his footing and fell plump into the water, then matters became tragic. The surrounding sailors and his very comrades would burst out into that delicate and pleasant laugh peculiar to Englishmen; whilst the sympathising crowd on the beach, composed of English, French, and native Tartars, would re-echo the jeer, and welcome the poor wight to Russian ground.

Lord Cardigan and his staff landed on the *Himalaya* at six o'clock in the evening. Lord Lucan also disembarked the same evening. Lord Cardigan started on a reconnaissance next morning, with a portion of the 8th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, 250 Rifles of 1st battalion, and two Horse Artillery guns. They went twenty-five miles—saw no Cossacks, returned very much fatigued, and suffered severely from want of water. The horses had nothing to drink from the time they left the ship till Sunday morning—more than thirty hours.

#### PLAN OF LANDING.

A sketch drawn on the spot, from which the plan we have given has been taken, gives a pretty fair notion of the position occupied by the Allied armies on the 14th, after their disembarkation in the Crimea. The English fleet was on the left, towards Eupatoria; then came the French fleet forming the centre; and then the Turkish fleet, placed on the right. The English army and the French army were disposed in such a fashion as to form a triangle, of which the base was the sea, and the point Vieux Fort, which is situated across the road from Eupatoria to Sebastopol. The English army formed the side of the triangle looking towards Eupatoria, the French army that looking towards Sebastopol.

Behind Vieux Fort, and near the great headquarters, was the Turkish corps, a little behind the French park of Artillery. The English park of artillery was a little on the left; and, still further to the left, the English cavalry. The French army had its 1st division supported on Vieux Fort, then the 2nd division, and then the 3rd. The 4th division was behind all the others. The 3rd division, commanded by Prince Napoleon, was thus the nearest to the sea, and was consequently the advanced guard in the march to Sebastopol. The French park of artillery was to the left of the 4th division. No French cavalry is marked on the Sketch; it was to form part of the 2nd division.

#### THE TARTAR POPULATION.

From the first moment a good impression—which has constantly increased—was made by the British army on the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and districts. Sir George Brown, the moment he landed, very properly detached small parties of the Rifles in every direction to protect the natives from being ill-used or imposed on. This had an excellent effect. The people were invited to bring in supplies to the army, and were assured that they would be paid punctually for whatever the troops might require. They evinced the most friendly and trustful disposition, and willingly afforded every accommodation in their power. According to all accounts, they are rather an amiable and kindly-disposed race. They gladly gave some of our officers lodgings in their cottages and farmhouses. The Countess of Erroll, who went on shore amid the plaudits of the army, was provided with comparatively cleanly and comfortable quarters in one of their houses; and their pecuniary charges are on a scale so moderate as to form an agreeable surprise after the systematic extortion of the Turks.

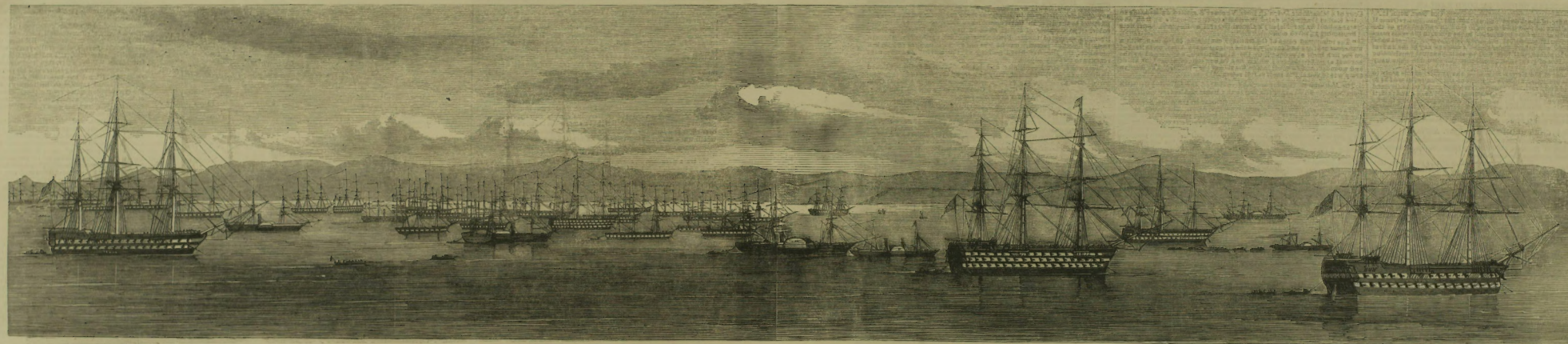
It may be that the Crim-Tartars have yet to learn a secret in this particular, and that when they learn it, they will prove equally dexterous in putting it to use. They were found very serviceable in procuring water, which was about the scarcest commodity—wood being probably next to it in point of non-come-at-ability. Provisions were, as soon as they were convinced of the fairness of our mode of dealing, brought forward and offered at reasonable rates, and their relations with our troops assumed quite a friendly and confidential tone. Eggs were twenty-five for 6d.; a good fowl cost 8d. or 6d.; a turkey could be had for 18d.; a sheep was readily exchanged for a Turkish piece of six plasters, or 1s. Such was the account brought from the officers of a foraging party, who ventured a few miles into the interior, to one of the native villages. The inhabitants brought plentiful supplies, and parted with them readily.

On the 15th "the mayor and corporation" (the principal inhabitants and head men of a village near Eupatoria) waited on Lord Raglan,





TRANSPORT. TRANSPORT. ENGLISH STEAMER. ENGLISH LANDING-PLACE. "AGAMEMNON," FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL LYONS. "THE TERRIBLE." FRENCH LANDING-PLACE.



"RODNET." FRENCH LINERS AND TRANSPORTS. "BRITANNIA," FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL DUNDA. "LORDS."



"THE CARADOC," WITH LORD RAGLAN ON BOARD. THE REFUSE AND DETACHMENTS OF TROOPS.



with an Address expressive of their gratification at his arrival among them.

# THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1854.

The London Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday, September 30, 1854, publishes the following despatch:—

Downing-street, Sept. 30, 1854.

Two despatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, have been received by the Duke of Newcastle from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Extract of a despatch from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to the Duke of Newcastle.

The embarkation is proceeding rapidly and successfully, thanks to the able arrangements of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the unceasing exertions of the officers and men under his orders. It is impossible for me to express in adequate terms my sense of the value of the assistance the army under my command derives from the Royal Navy.

The same feeling prevails from the highest to the lowest—from Vice-Admiral Dundas to the youngest sailor an ardent desire to co-operate by every possible means is manifest throughout; and I am proud of being associated with men who are animated by such a spirit, and are so entirely devoted to the service of their country.

Camp above Old Fort Bay, Sept. 18, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I do myself the honour to acquaint your Grace that the combined fleets and their convoys appeared in the Bay of Eupatoria on the 13th inst., and in the course of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the Allied armies commenced disembarking early in the morning of the 14th—the French in the bay below Old Fort, the English in the next bay nearer to Eupatoria; and before dark the whole of the British infantry, and some artillery, and most of the French troops were on shore.

Shortly before dark, the weather unfortunately changed, and it became hazardous to attempt to continue landing either troops or guns.

The surf on the beach impeded the operation on the following morning; and since, on more than one occasion; but, thanks to the great exertions of the navy, under the able and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who was charged with the whole arrangement, every obstacle has been overcome, and I am now enabled to report to your Grace that the disembarkations have been completed.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have the honour to command, if I did not bring prominently to the knowledge of your Grace the deep sense entertained by all, of the invaluable services rendered by her Majesty's navy.

The spirit by which both officers and men were animated made them regardless of danger, of fatigue, and, indeed, of every consideration but that of performing an arduous and important duty; and that duty they discharged to the admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness their unceasing efforts to land horses and carriages, with the utmost expedition and safety, under frequently the most trying circumstances.

I have, &c., (Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

War Department, October 1, 1854.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY LORD RAGLAN.

Old Fort, Sept. 15.

The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissary-General will furnish rations of food and forage to the men and animals of the arabas which may at any time be attached to the army, in the same manner as had been practised before the army left Turkey. Officers commanding divisions, and others under whose command any of the natives may happen to be placed, will look well to their punctual provisioning and payment. It is of great consequence that this should be punctually and liberally done.

The Commander of the Forces calls upon the soldiers of this army to give all possible protection to the inhabitants of the country, as well as to their property of every sort. The people must be taught to understand that they have nothing to fear from the presence of this army; and that, if they will come in and furnish the different supplies required, they will be able to establish for themselves a profitable market. The Commissary-General will purchase the supplies of forage and provisions in the villages where he can, taking care to pay at once for whatever he requires.

## DESPATCHES FROM MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

The Minister of War has received from the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the Army of the East, the following report on the disembarkation of the Allied troops in the Crimea:—

From the Bivouac at Old Fort, Sept. 16.

Monsieur le Mareschal,—I have the honour of confirming to you my telegraphic despatch, dated this day.

Our disembarkation was performed on the 14th, in the happiest circumstances, and without the enemy being perceived. The moral impression which the troops have received is excellent, and it is to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" that they stepped ashore and took possession of their bivouacs.

We are encamped upon steeples, where water and wood are deficient. The necessity of effecting a difficult disembarkation, and one which was complicated beyond all that I can tell you on the subject, thwarted by the sea wind, which rendered the sea-board often unapproachable, has retained us to this day in these bad bivouacs.

I had, in the first instance, wished to occupy Eupatoria, of which the narrow road is the only refuge open to us on this difficult coast. But I found the disposition of the inhabitants so accommodating, that I contented myself to establish a naval station and some agents there, who will be employed to collect the resources which they will meet with.

The Tartars commence to arrive at the camp. They are very quiet, very inoffensive, and appear very sympathetic towards our enterprise. I hope we shall obtain from them cattle and means of transport. I take care to pay for all the resources which they offer us, and I neglect nothing to render them favourable to us. It is a very important point.

On the whole, our situation is good, and the future presents itself with fresh guarantees of success which seem very solid. The troops are full of confidence. The passage and the disembarkation were assuredly two of the most redoubtable eventualities, offered by an enterprise which is almost without precedent as respects distances, season, and the innumerable uncertainties which surrounded them. I judge that the enemy which allows such a storm to collect at the distance of a few leagues without doing anything to dissipate it in its origin, is placing himself in a disgraceful position, of which the least inconvenience is that of appearing in presence of the inhabitants as if struck with impotency.

I have the honour of addressing you, subjoined, the order of the day that I ordered to be read to the troops at the moment of disembarkation.

Deign to accept, &c., A. DE ST. ARNAUD, Marshal and Commander-in-Chief.

## GENERAL ORDER.

14th September, during the disembarkation on the Coast of the Crimea.

Soldiers,—You have been seeking the enemy for the last five months. He is at length before you, and we are about to show him our eagles. Prepare yourselves to undergo the fatigues and privations of a campaign which will be difficult, but short, and which will raise in presence of Europe the reputation of the army of the East to the level of the highest military glories of history.

You will not permit that the soldiers of the Allied armies, your companions in arms, shall surpass you in vigour and in solidity before the enemy, or in constancy in the trials which await you.

You will recollect that we are not making war on the peaceful inhabitants of the Crimea, whose dispositions are favourable to us, and who, reassured by our excellent discipline, by the respect which we will show for their religion, their manners, and their persons, will not delay coming to us.

Soldiers, at this moment, when you plant your standards on the soil of the Crimea, you are the hope of France—in some days you will be her pride. "Vive l'Empereur!" A. DE ST. ARNAUD, Marshal and Commander-in-Chief.

## THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

The despatch from Lord Raglan, relating to the landing of the army, is dated September 18, at which time the English troops were still encamped at Old Fort Bay. From that place the Allied army must have marched in the direction of Sebastopol on the following day. This was all that was known at Constantinople when the mail was made up. One Correspondent, writing from there, says:—

The Russians, 80,000 strong, are entrenched on the southern bank of the Katscha (Alma?) on the road to Sebastopol. The precipitous bank is said to be crowned with their cannon, and their flanks are well defended by redoubts. This seems the spot where they are determined to make their great stand, and no doubt a victory will be followed by the retirement of the enemy within the lines which encircle Sebastopol itself, and the operations against the place will begin.

Other accounts, including telegraphic despatches from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan, speak of the Russian army as only 45,000 to 50,000 strong. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt as to the fact that the entrenched camp of the Russians was attacked on the 20th by the Allied troops under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, and carried with a loss of above 3000 men killed and wounded, according to the latest intelligence.

Private letters received in Paris state that the Russians kept their ground for several hours, and that they had even obtained an advantage over the English in a charge of cavalry, when the latter, seconded by their

dragoons, recovered their advantage. During that time the Russian intrenchments were carried at the bayonet, and the overthrow of the Russians had become a *saute qui peut*. Such a victory could not have been gained without the Allies suffering great loss. The French General of Brigade, Thomasson, who has been recently promoted to that rank, is spoken of as being dangerously wounded. It is also said that General Canrobert has received a slight wound, and that Prince Napoleon had a horse killed under him.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople of the 25th September, received on Thursday morning, says:—

At the battle of the Alma, on the 20th of September, the Russians numbered 45,000 men, and 100 cannon. The English had 1895 rank and file, 96 officers, 114 sergeants, and 23 drummers killed and wounded. The loss of the French was 1400 men and 60 officers.

The strongly entrenched position of the Russian army, on the precipitous bank of the river Alma, which was crowned with their cannon, will account for the great slaughter of the Allied troops. The loss of the Russians is variously stated at from 3000 to 6000.

The *Vulcan* and the *Andes* had arrived at Constantinople with 620 of the wounded men belonging to our army. The 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments are said to have suffered most.

The following copy of a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade (not dated, but evidently written from the Crimea, on the 21st of September), is from a Supplement to the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, of Saturday, September 30.—(Sunday, October 1):—

The Allies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle, about one hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could exceed the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable; but no General Officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners—amongst whom are two General Officers—and two guns have been taken by the English army.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 6th of October.

Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

War Department, September 30, 1854.

The following important intelligence was published in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday night and on Sunday last:—

War Department, September 30, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a letter from the Earl of Clarendon, accompanied by the following telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

Copy of a telegraphic Despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, September 23, 1854, and transmitted by her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30, seven a.m.

"The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at one p.m., by the Allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past three; with a loss, on our side, of about 1400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

The *Moniteur* of Monday morning contained the following despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud, relating to the battle of Alma:—

Bivouac on the Alma, Sept. 20.

We encountered to-day the enemy on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, passable only at three points, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The Allied armies attacked these difficult positions with unparalleled vigour. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and carried all that was before them. The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance.

## LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In order, as early as possible, to relieve the minds of the relatives of soldiers now serving in the expedition against Sebastopol, the Secretary of War will cause to be inserted in the *London Gazette*, the names of such non-commissioned officers and soldiers, as well as of officers, who may fall in action, as soon as the returns shall have been received from the army. Until these returns have been received no information can be given.

War-office, October 2, 1854. By order of the Secretary-at-War.

## PATRIOTIC FUND.

An *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published as soon as the names of those who have fallen in action or have been wounded in the Crimea shall have been received; and the Royal Commission, authorising the collection and control of a "Patriotic Fund," for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines, killed or dying in active service in the present war, will also be published at the same time, if not previously promulgated.

War Department, October 3, 1854.

[The remainder of the narrative of the invasion of the Crimea, including the proceedings at Katscha and Sebastopol, will be found in page 334.]

## THE LATE MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER.

PATENTEE OF THE PAPER MACHINE.

(See the Portrait at page 345.)

In the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for September 9th, the death of this ingenious gentleman was announced in a single line—a brevity disproportionate to the memory of the man by whose means a machine has been given to the world, which, in the simplicity and ingenuity of its contrivances, is not surpassed by any other in the whole range of British machinery. This eminent service to so important an art as that of Paper-making, has been ill requited by the age which it has so largely benefited; and, although to be honoured after death is but a poor recompense for being treated with neglect whilst living, it will be an act of justice to individual merit, as well as a useful addition to the memorials of ingenuity, to present our readers with some account of the patentee and perfecter of the Paper-making Machine—an invention which has contributed materially to the diffusion of knowledge and the progress of civilisation, and without which the art of printing could hardly have arrived at that perfection which it has now attained.

Henry Fourdrinier was descended from an ancient family in one of the northern provinces of France—whence, by the storm of religious persecution, they were driven into Holland. The subject of this sketch was born in Lombard-street on the 11th of February, 1766; and succeeded his father as a paper-maker and wholesale stationer. In conjunction with his brother, he patented the invention of the Paper-making Machine, in the perfecting of which he expended a considerable fortune. It may suffice here to state that the Paper-making Machine is constructed in such a manner as to imitate, and in some respects to improve, the processes used in making paper by hand; but its chief advantages are, that paper can be made of any size which can practically be required, and with a degree of rapidity which leaves the other mode of making it at an immeasurable distance. The invention was perfected at the patentee's paper-mill at Two Waters, a village in Hertfordshire, situated at the union of the river Gade with Bulborne Brook. Here, nearly half a century since, the machine might be seen working. We have a schoolboy recollection of the place, with its crystal stream, its wealth of paper, and the neighbourhood endeared to memory as bidding-places of the poet Cowper.

The process, with improvements as now conducted, of Paper-making by Machinery, may be thus briefly described:—The pulp is first made to flow from the vat upon a wire frame, or sifter, which moves rapidly up and down. Having passed through the sifter, the pulp flows over a ledge in a regular and even stream, and is received upon an endless web of wire gauze, which moves forward with a shaking motion from side to side, assisting to spread the pulp evenly, and allow the water to pass through the wire, by which means the pulp solidifies as it advances. Before the pulp quits the plane of wire, it is pressed by a roller covered with felt; and is then taken up by an endless web of felt, which, gradually moving forward, absorbs a further portion of the moisture. It is again pressed between rollers, and being passed over cylinders heated by steam, it is then cut by machinery into sheets of the required length. Thus, in two or three minutes, the pulp, which is introduced upon the wire web, at one extremity of the machine, is delivered at the other in the state of perfect paper.

A working model of this self-acting machine, constructed by Mr. Bryan Donkin, for the patentees, Messrs. Fourdrinier, was erected at Frogmore, in Hertfordshire, in 1803; in 1804 he put up the second machine at Two Waters, which was completely successful; and the manufacture of continuous paper became one of the most useful discoveries of the age. The exertions of Messrs. Fourdrinier to render perfect this invention had, however, commenced in the year 1800, between which year and 1807 they expended upwards of £60,000 on account of the machine. In the latter year the terms of their letters patent were extended by Parliament fourteen years; but the losses incurred by the patentees in their business as stationers, through the withdrawal of capital for completing the machine, and defending the patent, which had been grossly pirated, led to the exhaustion of the patentees' funds before they could establish their rights; in 1810 they became bankrupt; by which means all the fruits of the invention, on which they had expended their capital, were lost to them; and but little accrued to their assignees.

Another act of injustice to the patentee soon followed. In 1814, on the visit to England of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, hearing of Mr. Fourdrinier's machine, he commissioned a person to purchase the right of using it in the Imperial Paper Fabric at Peterhoff. A properly attested agreement was, accordingly, concluded with Mr. Fourdrinier for the use of two of his machines for ten years, at £700 a year; and they were erected at Peterhoff, under the superintendence of Mr. Fourdrinier's son, who went to Russia for that purpose. The workmen employed were paid directly from the Imperial Treasury; but, Mr. Fourdrinier himself never received any portion of his stipulated reward. From 1816 to 1824 he repeatedly asserted his claims; and, in the latter year, a promise was made to his son in Russia that the debt should be speedily liquidated. Seven years later, Mr. Fourdrinier presented a memorial through the Russian Consul, but with no result. In 1839 the patentee addressed a letter to the Emperor Nicholas, who repudiated the agreement as a private transaction with M. Wistinghausen (the Emperor's agent). At the age of seventy-five, Mr. Fourdrinier, attended by his daughter, set out for St. Petersburg; and, on his arrival there, placed his petition in the hands of Count Benkendorf, by whom it was passed it over to Prince Wolkonski, who referred him to Wistinghausen for payment. Fourdrinier was not, however, to be thus defeated; and he applied to Lord Stuart de Rothsay, the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who laid before the Russian Government full proof of their agreement with the patentee in 1814; but Lord Stuart de Rothsay was informed, through Count Nesselrode, that he "considered the affair settled." The sufferer, however, was of a different opinion. He next placed his petition, with his own hands, to those of the Emperor, as his Majesty was walking into the Imperial Gardens of Peterhoff, in the month of June, 1843; the result was not more fortunate than his previous efforts, and, after some weeks' further suspense, the cajoled patentee and his daughter turned their backs upon the city of the Czar. But the will that, through years of patient toil, had battled against mechanical difficulties, and finally overcome them, was not to be arrested by any obstacle. Returned to England, Mr. Fourdrinier renewed his application to the Russian Government; and once, success seemed probable. The Emperor of Russia came to England, where his princely liberality suggested to Mr. Fourdrinier another application, through some influential person, but he was put off with excuses and broken promises. The Emperor heard nothing of the matter, and the debt remains to this day unpaid.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fourdrinier and his brother, had again petitioned Parliament upon their patent, fully proved by evidence to be their property. The Report on the Petition being recommended to a Select Committee, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 16th June, 1837. This Report concludes as follows:—

It is only by this great sacrifice of property on the part of the patentees that the public are now in possession of this extraordinary invention, by which the community obtains paper of a better quality at a lower price, whilst the manufacturer is enabled to supply whatever demand is made for paper of any size, quality or description, at a very short notice. This invention has enabled the earthenware manufacturers to increase the beauty and accuracy of their patterns by the aid of a superior kind of tissue paper; has enabled the lithographic and other engravers, paper-stainers and publishers greatly to improve their respective arts; and has led the way to many new inventions of the greatest importance, which could never have been contemplated or rendered useful, had not the art of paper-making by this machine been brought to perfection by the patentees. Independently of these benefits thus conferred on the public, it appears that a very considerable increase in the revenue has taken place in consequence of this invention. The evidence adduced before your Committee, which proves the almost universal application of this machine in the making of paper at the present time, induces them to hesitate in recommending any extension of the patent, even if it were practicable; but in consequence of the losses incurred by the patentees, as stated in their petition, and proved in evidence before your Committee, and of their being reduced to comparative poverty in the evening of a long life spent in the execution of a great national object, without having derived therefrom the slightest personal benefit to themselves, your Committee beg to call the attentive consideration of Parliament to the hardship of the case of the Messrs. Fourdrinier, who, by the introduction of this valuable machine, have conferred such great benefits on the public, and on various branches of trade, have effected such savings in the Stationery Department of Government, and have occasioned an increase to the public revenue, with a ruinous loss to themselves.

On the 25th of April, 1839, some very interesting details of this case of unprotected and unrequited ingenuity were elicited during a debate in the House of Commons; when the evidence of Mr. Brunel and of Mr. Lawson, the printer of the *Times* newspaper, was read to prove that the machine of the Fourdriniers was one of the most splendid discoveries of the present age. Mr. Lawson stated that the conductors of the metropolitan press could never have presented to the world such an immense mass of news and advertisements as was now contained in them, did not this invention enable them to make use of any size required. One of its chief advantages was the prevention of all risk of combination among the workmen; the machine being so easily managed that the least skillful person can attend to it. The increase to the revenue was then stated to have been £500,000 a year; and the positive saving to the country effected by it, £8,000,000. At length the patentees' claim was recognised; and in May, 1840, the sum of £7000 was voted by Parliament to Messrs. Fourdrinier, as some compensation for their loss by the defective state of the Law of Patents.

This "compensation" was, however, considered so disproportionate to the benefits which have accrued to science, literature, civilisation, and religion, by the introduction and perfecting of the Paper-machine, and was so inadequate to the hopes held out to the patentees during their arduous and expensive struggle to obtain their rights, that in November last, some influential firms of the Paper trade proposed to raise a sum sufficient to purchase annuities for Mr. Henry Fourdrinier (the surviving patentee) and his two daughters (both unmarried), or to invest (under trustees) the amount subscribed, so as to produce a comfortable income for each individual during their respective lives. Ere much of this good work had been accomplished, Mr. Fourdrinier died, in his 89th year, at Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley, Staffordshire; where he had retired, in the possession of the cheerful, hopeful, pious, and benevolent spirit of his former years, and contented in his humble cottage as he was formerly in his spacious home. His personal appearance and habits two years since are thus affectionately described, in a volume of graceful feeling and happy thought,\* written by his daughter, Harriet E. Fourdrinier, and dedicated to her "beloved father, as a tribute of grateful veneration on the completion of his eighty-sixth year":—

His form is spare, his hair is white, he has passed that age of "four-score years" which the Royal Psalmist so touchingly describes; but at present, we rejoice to say, his strength is not "labour and sorrow." His walk is active, his eye is bright, his health is good, his spirits buoyant, and his piety firm. He is the delight of his children, and his "children's children," the latter of whom, to the number of some twenty-four, make him their friend or their companion. He will talk with the elders, or romp with the young ones; drive his daughters out in the carriage, or take long walks with his sons; run races with the boys, and dance with the girls; shows hospitality to his friends, does his duty as a master, is a loyal and devoted subject, and makes a capital churchwarden! Many worldly troubles still oppress him, but he bears the yoke as knowing by Whom it is laid on.

Now that the venerable octogenarian has been gathered to his fathers, let us hope that the generous spirit in which it was proposed to mark the sense of the vast benefit he insured to his art will not be withheld from his surviving daughters. We hear much of inventors' claims and the wrongs inflicted upon merit, which form a dark chapter in the history of civilisation; but if ever solid recompense was rightfully asserted for individual exertion, it is surely due to the perfecter of a process by which the full benefits of printing have been realised to the civilised world.

\* Our New Parish: its Privileges and Progress. Pickering, 1852.



# CENTRAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, OF SOLDIERS ORDERED TO THE EAST, &c.

Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, September 17, 1854.  
Extract from a Letter from the Black Sea, written by a Sergeant of Artillery to another Sergeant at Woolwich.

"Black Sea, August 18, 1854.  
"We had lost two of our men from cholera; and, on the 12th August, we received orders (being on board ship) to cruise for a short time in the Black Sea. We left Varna on the 13th, all well. During the day we came up to some of the fleet; and, alas! the pestilence had reached them, and immediately laid hold of us. Then commenced scenes that appalled the stoutest heart. The strong man struggling in agony; the morning light saw with haggard and anxious looks, and six splashes told the awful tale that six of our fine fellows, gunners, had gone to the boards from which no traveller returns. I saw men that had long neglected the Sacred Word of God anxiously reading. May God grant, poor fellows, that they may find the consolation they and all mankind need. Sergeant William Cook, poor fellow! was acting hospital sergeant, kindly and anxiously fulfilling his duties, and pouring consolation on into the ears of the dying. He was able, in his dying moments, to say, 'I am going to the Father, and I shall be with you again.' A sergeant and two bombardiers, with two more gunners (the second evening) were evidently dying. Poor Sergeant Cook was then stricken down; ten hours of agony, and he was numbered with the dead. Thus, in two or three days, two sergeants, two bombardiers, and eight gunners fell victims. Poor Cook, in his dying moments, gasped out a consoling word: 'My poor wife and children. I hope that God will reach the good feelings of his company, and that the poor stricken-down widow and orphans will not be forgotten by the men of Major A.'s company. The company, when I lay with them, I know never left the cry of the widow he heard in vain. I know you will, as I believe you have often done, respond to the cry of the destitute. Widow Cook and her poor children are destitute. I cannot describe to you the poor creature's agony of sorrow when the melancholy news reached her. In your hands I will leave the case; trusting that your appeal may be successfully responded to, and that none of yours may ever want the same."

J. M. Sergeant.  
The writer of this letter was not aware of the existence of this Association for the Relief of the Wives and Widows of Soldiers; he, therefore, appeals to the well-known feelings of soldiers for their comrades' widows. Often, very often, has a whole company of soldiers subscribed a day's pay each for this purpose. Would that Encouraging would do the same, and that every husband and father in the land would give up one day's income to such a holy cause.

H. L. POWYS, Major 60th Rifles, Hon. Sec.  
Number of Widows from Casualties in Turkey, &c.  
Number of Orphans, 108.  
Her Majesty the Queen .. .. . £150  
His Royal Highness Prince Albert .. .. . 25 0  
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent .. .. . 25 0  
Amount already advertised, £90,972 17s. 4d.  
Total amount received for Twelve Supplements of the London Journal .. .. . £124 0 0

Subscriptions received since—  
Received from the Yorkshire Branch Association, per Capt. Ellis Hodgson, Honorary Secretary .. .. . 1000 0  
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort .. .. . 50 0  
Colonel Thomas Wood, commanding the Grenadier Guards, for the Widows and Orphan Fund .. .. . 50 0  
Colonel the Hon. Arthur Upson, commanding the Coldstream Guards, for the Widows and Orphan Fund .. .. . 50 0  
Colonel George Moncreiffe, commanding the Scots Fusilier Guards, for the Widows and Orphan Fund .. .. . 50 0  
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester .. .. . 10 0  
Right Hon. Sir G. C. B. .. .. . 10 0  
E. W. Weymouth .. .. . 10 0  
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Six Months' Subscription from Workmen in the Employ of Messrs. Cox and Wilson, at Oxford Works, Oldbury .. .. . 17 12 2  
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From a few Friends at Mrs. Wilson's, King's Head, Chiswick-street .. .. . 1 1 3  
Professor D. E. Weir, Glasgow College .. .. . 1 0 0  
From pupils at Eton College, per Rev. J. E. Yonge, Assistant-Master .. .. . 1 0 0  
Collection by Mrs. Hill, at Beaumarchais, per Rev. Dr. Hill .. .. . 3 0 6  
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John Courville, Esq. .. .. . 2 0 0  
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Collection from Trinity Church, Newbury, Essex, per Rev. E. Moysart, Colonial Chaplain .. .. . 9 13 9  
Collection from the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, Fredericton, New Brunswick, per Rev. J. M. Brooke, forwarded by Captain Webster, commanding 16th of 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment .. .. . 16 10 0  
Collection by Laughey, Monmouth, per Rev. C. A. Williams .. .. . 1 14 6  
Butcherham, Rev. J. S. Polehampton .. .. . 2 0 0  
Whitney Park Church, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, per Rev. C. H. Mainwaring, Rector .. .. . 6 9 6  
Corse, Gloucestershire, Rev. H. Malpas .. .. . 2 5 0  
Northrop, Rev. E. W. Eytan .. .. . 4 1 6  
Chadswaden, near Derby, Rev. C. Rawlins .. .. . 10 14 0  
Wortley, near Sheffield, Rev. E. L. Murphy .. .. . 6 0 0  
Wesleyan Chapel, John-street, Chester, per Capt. Charles F. Harvey, Staff Officer .. .. . 10 0 0  
St. Paul's, Boughton, Chester, Rev. J. Gaman .. .. . 7 18 1  
Victoria-street Chapel, Blackpool, per Mr. John Wade .. .. . 2 13 6

The Central Committee have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of several most useful parcels of clothing.  
A number of women who have been recently confined, and others who are going to the lying-in Hospital, and very many want of baby-linen. Females' and children's clothing of any description would be very acceptable.  
Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Sir John Kirkland, 80, Pall-mall; by all the principal Bankers and Military Agents in London; and by the Offices of the Association, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; and it is intended to publish the amounts in the "Times" every Monday morning.  
Honorary Secretary—Major the Hon. Henry L. Powys, 60th Royal Rifles.  
All information relative to the plan and action of the Association may be had at the Office, from the hours of Ten till Four every day.  
September 29, 1854.

## THE REV. WILLIAM HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.

Established 1774, at CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.  
Whereas the above-named gentleman, in his lifetime, enabled the Governors of this Hospital to pay annuities of £10 to each of fifty blind persons, in the hope that his example would be followed by other benevolent characters, the Governors give this public notice, that, from the 1st of January 1854, the annuities will be paid to the original fund, by means of the Hospital, and by will they are enabled to extend the annuities to upwards of 600 persons; and that, from the 7th of October to the 3rd of November, in every year, they are ready to issue from the Counting-house of the Hospital, upon the personal application of a friend, forms of petitions for any blind persons only qualified.

Note.—Fetters of unsuccessful candidates are required to be renewed annually, at the same period.  
The leading qualifications are stated hereunder; and unless parties can respectively prove themselves strictly within them, the applications in their behalf will be entirely fruitless:—  
Age, sixty-one years.  
Birth and Residence in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed.  
Total Blindness for three whole years; and residence during that period at the place where the blind person shall reside at the time of petitioning.  
Income, if any, under £20 a year.  
The intention of the Founder of this Charity being to relieve persons only as, having been in a better situation of life, are or may be disabled by blindness from maintaining themselves, and on that account are or may be a burden upon their parents, children, or relations, not in affluent circumstances, or, having but little of their own, want some addition to what they have to make life more comfortable under such an infirmity; the Governors, to prevent disappointment to any otherwise deserving applicants, give notice that persons of the following description are ineligible to the Charity, viz.:—  
Day labourers of every denomination; common soldiers and sailors; militiamen, unless principals serving for themselves; domestic and menial servants of gentlemen; journeymen in any handicraft trade; persons living by turning a mangle, a polisher's wheel, or other like employment; and also those who have ever begged, received alms, or been objects for parish relief.  
Oct. 2, 1854. GEORGE TROLLOPE, Clerk.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The TRAVELLERS' and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY grant policies of insurance securing the following sums, in the event of death or injury from Railway Accidents, as follows:—

Amount Insured.	With Compensation.	Without Compensation.
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£ 500	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100	0 1 6	0 5 0
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Apply at the chief office, any day between ten and four o'clock, 5 Gresham-street, London.  
JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

## EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The

Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS FOR LOANS, on the security of the company's Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum, to be repaid by instalments.  
J. B. OWEN, Secretary,  
Bishopsgate Station, August 3, 1854.

## FREQUENT TRAVELLERS CAN INSURE

against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS by the YEAR, for terms of YEARS, or for shorter periods, on application to the Booking Clerks at the Principal Railway Stations, and at the Offices of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 3, Old Broad-street, London.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

## MONEY ADVANCED on the Personal

Security of Gentlemen, Heirs to Entailed Estates, and on Reversions, Annuities, East India Pensions, &c. Five per Cent per annum. Applications from Principals or their Solicitor only may be made (confidentially) to Mr. HOWSE, at 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

## EDUCATION.—A Select Establishment for a

few Young Ladies, situated in a delightful inland watering-place, is commended to the notice of parents desirous of obtaining for their children a HOME comforts, with a superior education, on moderate terms. The locality is unrivalled in the advantages it affords for the attainment of health and vigour. For prospectuses, &c., address B. Q. B., Post-office, Great Malvern.

## SUPERIOR HOME EDUCATION for the

DAUGHTER OF A GENTLEMAN.—A Lady is desirous to be entrusted with the entire or partial care of a Young Lady, who has been carefully trained, about thirteen years of age, to Educate with her only child, for whom she has great advantages, having a superior resident English Governess, who has studied on the Continent, and speaks French and Italian. The situation is undeniably healthy; and a superior Education, with home comforts, is offered upon moderate terms, the society of a young friend being of more consideration than emolument. Personal application, or by letter, to Y. L., Ackworth's Library, Great Ealing, near London.

## BOGNOR, justly called the Montpellier of

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